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GOES ONE YEAR.
FROM $2.00 TO $3.00 CHEAPER
Than Other Dailies of its Class in North Carolina.

Entered at the Postoffice at Wilmington, N. C., as Second-class Mail Matter.

THE MORNING STAR
CALENDAR
AQUARIUS
JANUARY
SUN MON TUE WED THU FRI SAT
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31

Fort Almanac—January 8.

Sun Rises	7.10 A M
Sun Sets	5.05 P M
Day's Length	9 h 55 m
High Water at Southport	11 99 P M
High Water at Wilmington	1.19 A M

The Weather.

U. S. DEP'T OF AGRICULTURE.
WEATHER BUREAU,
WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 8.

Meteorological data for yesterday:

Temperature: 8 a. m., 27°; 8 p. m., 39°; maximum, 44°; minimum, 26°; mean, 35°; Rainfall for the day, .00; rainfall since 1st of month up to date, .01.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Jan. 6.—At 8 a. m. the stage of water in the Cape Fear river was 5.0 feet.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

For North Carolina, partly cloudy; warmer; easterly winds.

OUTLINES.

Arguments in the case against the American Tobacco Company began in Chicago yesterday. —— Mr. Mills, of Texas, introduced a joint resolution in the Senate recognizing the independence of Cuba, and will speak upon it next Monday. —— Two small banks at Canton, Minn., and one at Eauclaire, Wis., have suspended business. —— A fifteen-year old boy in Wilkes county, N. C., committed suicide to spite his mother for whipping him. —— Congressman Dingley, of Maine, has decided not to accept a Cabinet position. —— Three white persons and two negroes were killed by a negro near Sumter, S. C.; determined men are scouring the woods in every direction, and speedy vengeance will be meted to him if he is caught. —— The steamer Dauntless was refused clearance papers to a Cuban port. —— Miss Ida V. Hoagland, private secretary to Miss Mary Garrett, was killed by falling down an elevator shaft in Baltimore. —— In a fight between John Vaughan and Gus Homer at Memphis, Tenn., Homer was killed and Vaughan is in a dying condition. —— New York dry goods dealers report a slight expansion in general business for cotton goods. —— Great relief was afforded the people of India by the rains which fell in November and December; the situation is still very grave, and nearly 750,000 persons are in a dependent condition. —— The Bryan League of Chicago celebrated the anniversary of Andrew Jackson's birth by a big banquet, at which Hon. Wm. J. Bryan was a guest. —— The first State dinner of the social season was given last night at the White House by the President and Mrs. Cleveland. —— U. S. Senator-elect Money, of Mississippi, has arrived at Tampa from Havana; he says he obtained valuable information while on the island. —— A dispatch received in London states that Maceo is alive; Gomez, with a large force, is marching westward. —— The indications are that Fairbanks will be elected U. S. Senator from Indiana. —— New York markets: Money on call was easy at 1½@2 per cent, cotton was quiet—middling 7 3 16c; Southern flour quiet and steady—common to fair extra $3 30@3 65; good to choice $3 75@4 05; wheat—spot quiet and firmer with options—free on board 99⅜c; ungraded red 80c@$1 00; corn—spot moderately active and firm, No. 2 29½c at elevator and 30½c afloat; rosin quiet—strained common to good $1 70@1 72½; spirits turpentine steady at 27½@28¼c.

There are indications that they will have to read the riot act in Delaware, as that little sovereignty is threatened with two rival legislatures.

The commissioners of the District of Columbia are getting too good for anything. They will not allow the newsboys to cry their papers on Sundays.

A Chicago tailor who was trying to drown himself objected to being murdered and came out of the water when a policeman threatened to shoot him if he didn't quit drowning himself.

Some of the Kansas editors are advertising that they will take corn for back dues or for new subscriptions. The properly constructed Kansas editor can live on almost anything.

A newspaper editor in Missouri who prided himself on his talent for disseminating scandals achieved notoriety enough to get his paper squelched by the courts and to get himself into the penitentiary.

Newspaper experts figure out that there are printed in the world annually 12,000,000,000 papers. This would require 781,240 tons of paper, and it is said would take the fastest press in America 333 years to print them.

THE MORNING STAR.

VOL. LIX.—NO. 91. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JANUARY 8, 1897. WHOLE NO. 9,082

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

Attention is called to the following REDUCED RATES of Subscription to THE MORNING STAR:

TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Twelve Months	$5.00
Six "	2.50
Three "	1.25
Two "	1.00
One "	50

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

The STAR will be delivered by carrier at any point in the city at 12 cents per week, or 45 cents per month.

By a recent law the convicts in the New York penitentiaries cannot now be employed at work that would put them in competition with labor outside of the penitentiaries. There are about 1,300 of them and the question is what will they do with them. Colonize them in Jersey, or work them on the roads.

The export of iron from Birmingham, Ala., is increasing rapidly. The business was begun last year, and within the past six months she has shipped 100,000 tons, with orders pending for about 10,000 tons more. The iron men of that section are not worrying themselves over more protection.

Mr. Oliver, of Pittsburg, did a pretty solid piece of negotiating when he fixed up the deal between Rockefeller and Carnegie, which secures the Carnegie company control for fifty years of the Mesaba iron range. It is also said he raked in $2,000,000 for himself by the operation.

Mr. McKinley had to have the assistance of Hon. Mark Hanna in building his inaugural, and therefore took himself to Cleveland. He has made a rough draft of one section. By the time he gets it finished there will be a good deal of building and pulling down.

Massillon, O., turns up with a lot of cranks who let a girl starve herself to death because she thought she saw "the Lord in a vision" and he commanded her to die. There are a good many crazy people outside of the asylums in this country.

It is a remarkable fact that there is a considerable portion of Florida about which there is as little known as there is about the central part of Africa. But little effort has been made to explore the Everglade and Big Cypress Swamp region.

A Wilmington, Del., man who was laid out for dead, behaved himself very well at the wake until they sang a certain hymn that he never did like. That was too much for him, and he got right out of that coffin and remained out.

Spanish soldiers recently gained a great victory in Havana. A hundred of them jumped into the ring, where a bull fight was in progress, chopped off the bull's tail, and slashed the beast to death with machetes.

With a Trust on oatmeal the difficulties of getting a square meal will be somewhat increased.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

W. E. WORTH & CO.—Coal.
J. A. SPRINGER & CO.—Coal prices.
C. W. YATES & CO—New Year presents

LOCAL DOTS.

Items of Interest Gathered Here and There and Briefly Noted.

— Considerable repairs are being made on the former Sprunt office to fit it up for use as the W. N. & N. general office.

— The steam yacht *Advance*, which went ashore on Bald Head beach a short time ago, is at Southport for repairs.

— The Standard Oil Company's tug *Atlas*, towing barge No. 57 with oil in bulk, from Philadelphia, arrived yesterday.

— The steamer *Geo. W. Clyde* cleared yesterday for Jacksonville, Fla., via Charleston. She will stop here on her return to New York.

— Mr. Thos. M. Holt, Jr., youngest son of the late Governor Holt, died of Bright's disease at Chase City, Va., last Wednesday. His death was sudden.

— Many faces last night were turned toward the Opera House, for it isn't every day that one gets an opportunity of hearing the famous John Philip Sousa and his company.

— Perhaps the most interesting of all the services held this week at the Central Baptist church will take place to-night, this being "Children's Night." Among the speakers are Rev. C. P. Cuyler, the new pastor of St. Luke's A. M. E. Z. church, and Rev. S. N. Vass, of Raleigh. Good music. All welcome.

Governor's Message.

The STAR received last night the full text of Governor Carr's message but it is impossible for us to do more than mention the fact this morning. It fills ninety type-written pages and consists of 85 000 words. It would occupy about three pages of the STAR.

C. W. Polvogt & Co. offer 100 bargains to-day. Visit their store and save money. †

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS

Pertinent Paragraphs Pertaining Principally to People and Pointedly Printed.

— Mr. W. E. Patterson, of Newbern, is in the city.

— Mr. S. D. Bradford, of Southport, was in the city yesterday.

— Mr. S. H. McKinnon, of Maxton, was in the city yesterday.

— Police Sergeant Thayer, who has been on the sick list, is out again.

— Mr. H. B. Short, of Lake Waccamaw, was among yesterday's arrivals.

— Messrs. Charles E. and H. U. Butters, of Hub, were in the city yesterday.

— Mr. W. H. Gilbert, of Bennettsville, S. C., was registered here yesterday.

— Mr. S. F. Burbank, of Washington, N. C., was among yesterday's hotel registrations.

— Mrs. Sallie Johnson, Miss Nellie Johnson and Miss Alice Eubanks, of Warsaw, were in the city yesterday visiting friends and relatives.

— We regret very much to hear of the sickness of Dr. Bellamy. He has been confined to his bed for several days with a severe attack of "Grippe."

— M. K. King, Norfolk, Va.; Jasper Fletcher, McColl, S. C.; J. A. Cavenaugh, Long Creek; J. J. Edwards, Flax; George Harrell, Stump Sound; W. R Barksdale, N. C., arrived in the city yesterday.

— Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Gore and Miss Belle Gore left yesterday afternoon via the W., C. & A., for an extended Southern trip. They will visit Jacksonville, Fla., Savannah, Ga., and other points, returning in about two weeks.

CAPITAL CLUB RECEPTION.

Correspondence Between the President of the Club and Governor-Elect Russell.

Supplementary to the announcement made in the Raleigh letter of the STAR on the same subject, the following correspondence is reproduced from the Raleigh *Press Visitor*:

RALEIGH N. C., Dec. 30, 1896.

Hon. D L Russell Governor-elect of North Carolina, Wilmington. N. C.

MY DEAR SIR—As the President of the Capital Club of this city, the pleasant duty falls to me to inform you that the governing committee of the club unanimously resolved to tender a reception to you and Mrs. Russell on the evening of the day of your inauguration or at any time you may designate. Trusting that it may be your pleasure to accept, I am with kindest regards to Mrs. Russell and best wishes for yourself.

JAMES MCKEE, President.

WILMINGTON N C., Jan. 2, 1896.

Dr James McKee Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR—I received your note, extending an invitation to Mrs. Russell and myself and the party of her friends who will accompany her to Raleigh to a reception to be given by the Capital Club.

We thank you for it and will be pleased to accept the invitation. It will probably be as well, if convenient to the club, to have it on the day of the inauguration, which I presume will be on Tuesday, the 19th of January, as that is the day on which the vote will be counted by the two Houses, immediately upon the declaration of which the Governor will probably be sworn in.

Yours, truly,

D. L. RUSSELL.

Criminal Court.

The cases in the Criminal Court yesterday were of small importance.

G. W. Lane and C. H. Galloway, both charged with assault and battery with a deadly weapon, submitted. Judgment was suspended in each case on payment of costs, and the County Commissioners were authorized to hire out the defendants upon non-payment of costs.

Ed. Highsmith, assault and battery with a deadly weapon. Verdict, not guilty.

Abram Nutt, larceny. Verdict, not guilty.

James Perry, carrying a concealed deadly weapon. Verdict, guilty. Judgment $30 and costs. Defendant appealed and was recognized in the sum of fifty dollars for appearance at the March term.

Johnson Armstrong, charged with the larceny of a pair of pants, the property of his grandfather, Barney Wilson, colored, was found guilty and sentenced to twelve months in the penitentiary.

Dock Brown, convicted of stealing cigars, cigarettes and bottles of beer, was sentenced to twelve months in the penitentiary.

The Court took recess at 6 p. m. until 10 a. m. to-day.

"The Private Secretary" To-night at the Opera House.

To-night Edwin Travers and a company of competent supporting players will open an engagement at the Opera House in "The Private Secretary," the piece in which Wm. Gillette, the famous New York star and dramatist, won fame and fortune a few seasons ago. "The Private Secretary" has outlived all its associates, for the reason that it is a master-piece of comedy play building and has never been placed in the hands of incompetent players. It is one long laugh from beginning to end, as those of our theatre-goers who were fortunate enough to witness its presentation in this city a few years back will verify. The company which will present this "side-splitter" to-night and to-morrow evening, with a special Saturday afternoon matinee, are not all-round players, but each is an artist in the interpretation of the character assigned him or her in the comedy.

Catchy and up to date songs are interspersed throughout the action of the play, which never fails to please and win the plaudits of the audience.

Seats for the engagement are now on sale at Gerken's.

Table Linens and Towels are among the bargains to-day at C. W. Polvogt & Co's. †

Bargains in Blankets, Comforts and ladies' Jackets to-day at C. W. Polvogt & Co.'s. †

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Regular Monthly Meeting Held Yesterday—Various Matters Pertaining to the Welfare of Wilmington Considered.

The regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday afternoon. In the absence of President Chadbourn, Mr. W. E. Worth presided, with Col. Jno. L. Cantwell secretary.

Mr. Worth stated that the President would in the next few days call a meeting of the business men of the Chamber in regard to drawing up and obtaining a new charter for this body.

In regard to the Pilotage bill, Mr. J. W. Craig stated that a committee of pilots wanted to meet a committee from the Chamber of Commerce and the Commissioners of Navigation, and draw up a bill to present to the Legislature.

Secretary Cantwell said that there had been a conference between these three bodies and they had agreed to present a bill to the Legislature. The chair appointed Messrs. F. W. Kerchner, H. K. Nash and P. B. Manning, as a committee to meet with the Commissioners of Navigation and a committee from the Pilots Association and draft a suitable bill.

The secretary read a letter from Mr. A. J. Howell, Jr., which stated that the writer had seen in the estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury for appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, the following items: "Improving harbor at Savannah, Ga., $400,000; improving harbor at Galveston, Tex., $800,000." No mention was made of the port of Wilmington, and he suggested that some action be taken by the Chamber in regard to an appropriation for widening the channel of the river.

Col. F. W. Kerchner said that his experience in that line had been that they didn't have the right kind of Congressmen from the State, the representatives having no influence, as Gen. Craighill had once remarked to him while in Baltimore. He said he thought the Chamber should appoint a committee to see the representatives and urge an appropriation.

Mr. J. B. Mercer said he thought personal letters to the representatives would do good.

Chairman Worth said he had often heard Capt. Bixby express himself like Col. Kerchner, that the representatives from this section did not have influence enough, but that he would report the matter to the president of the Chamber and have a committee appointed.

Mr. T. D. Meares said that Mr. J. T. Patrick, secretary of the Southern Inter-State Immigration and Industrial Association, had been in the city and was anxious that Wilmington should be represented at the Tennessee Centennial and International Exposition, which will be held in Nashville, Tenn., from May 1st to November 1st; that he wanted to make a special feature of Wilmington and especially of the rice raised in its vicinity. Mr. Patrick, he said, also wanted to make a feature of oysters and clams, and to treat the newspaper men, during the exposition, to an oyster roast.

Chairman Worth suggested that Mr. Meares write Mr. Patrick for full particulars, which Mr. Meares said he would do.

Mr. Meares also suggested that Wilmington should have printing of some kind done setting forth its advantages, as he was daily receiving letters from people searching for a desirable place to locate.

On motion of Col. Kerchner, the chair appointed Messrs. E. S. Tennent, W. M. Cumming and T. F. Bagley a committee to whom all letters of inquiry are to be referred for answer.

Mr. Meares further stated that there was too much money sent out of Wilmington for provisions which ought to be raised within twenty-five miles of Wilmington. That Wilmington ought to have a canning factory, and dairies which would be a large saving on butter.

Mr. F. L. Huggins, of the Nixon street committee, said that this street was very near impassable for vehicles, and especially for farmers coming to town with their produce.

On motion, Messrs. W. E. Worth and F. L. Huggins were appointed to confer with the County Commissioners and Board of Aldermen with a view of improving Nixon street.

Mr. Huggins also asked that the committee appointed to see about the Clyde steamship line between this port and Boston be discharged, as the service of the steamers had been discontinued.

Chairman Worth said he would leave the committee standing, as efforts would be made to get the continuance of a steamship line between Wilmington and Boston.

The Chamber then adjourned.

Seriously Hurt.

Mr. Bruce Lee, a drayman, about 18 or 20 years of age, met with a serious accident at the Hilton Lumber Mills yesterday morning about half-past 8 o'clock. He had a load of slabs on his dray and coming out of the yard drove under a steam pipe which caught him about the shoulder and threw him back on the dray. He was taken to the residence of his uncle, Mr. Jere Hand, on North Fourth street, where Drs. Schonwald and McDonald have attended him. It was found that his backbone was dislocated. His body was encased in plaster of paris, and last night Mr. Lee was resting as easily as could be expected under the circumstances.

One Cent a Word.

Hereafter advertisements to go in our "Business Locals" department will be charged one cent per word for each insertion; but no advertisement, however short, will be taken for less than 20 cents

This is a reduction from former rates and it is also a convenience to advertisers who can calculate the exact cost of their advertisements, which must be paid for always in advance.

Bargain Day to-day at C. W. Polvogt & Co.'s. †

OPERA HOUSE.

The Concert Given by Sousa's Band—A Large Audience Delightfully Entertained.

This season's record was broken at the Opera House last night. Long before "ringing up time" standing room was at a premium. It was the engagement of Prof. John Philip Sousa and his magnificent band, and magnificent it was in every sense of the word. Everybody had heard of Sousa and everybody was of course anxious to see him; so at 7 30 o'clock when the curtain arose and Sousa made his appearance he was greeted by the most flattering applause. His band, numbering about half a hundred, rendered a programme of select music. In response to encores, which were frequent, the band played Sousa's different marches, "Directorate," "King Cotton," etc. When the band played Sousa's latest composition, "El Capitan," one could almost imagine seeing the famous operatic star, DeWolf Hopper, upon the stage, and when as an escore they struck up "Dixie," and as each note from the different instruments floated out clear and distinct, to use a trite phrase, the house "came down." Sousa besides being the greatest band master ever seen in Wilmington, is certainly the most graceful. The control he has over the different players, who interpret his every gesture, and the ease in which he conducts his band, keeping all the instruments from the piccolo down to the big bass drum in constant motion, is something remarkable.

In connection with his band concert is Mrs. Elizabeth Northrop, soprano soloist, and Mr. Arthur Pryor, trombone soloist, and both were obliged to respond to most flattering encores.

Miss Martina Johnstone, violin soloist, was also compelled to respond to a most flattering encore, for if ever the violin had a mistress it has one now. As each note was wafted on the ear, sometimes gaily or in a low plaintive tone as if trying to tell some pathetic tale, the audience simply sat spell-bound.

Sousa well deserves the title of the march king and America's foremost bandmaster.

BURNED TO DEATH.

Fatal Accident to an Old Colored Woman at Her Home on Hanover S reet.

An old colored woman, Minerva Evans, who sold peanuts and apples outside the Champion Compress building, near the foot of Red Cross street, was burned to death between five and six o'clock yesterday morning. Josh Galley, colored, was the first to learn of her horrible end. He was passing the house, a two-roomed structure on Hanover between Fourth and Fifth streets, and saw smoke escaping from the door of the room in which Aunt Minerva lived alone. He entered and found her in a light blaze, with her head in the fire-place. A bucket of water was near by and Josh seized it, dashing its contents upon the burning woman. But the fire had done its work and the old woman was stone dead.

The worst burns were on the neck and arms, the wrists of the latter being burned to a coal.

Coroner Jacobs was notified and went at once to investigate. At 9 o'clock this morning he will go again, accompanied by Dr. Jos. C. Shepard, to view the body and make further investigation.

How the old woman caught on fire will never be known. She may have dropped asleep and fallen in the fire, or she may have had a fit and fallen in, or it may be that a spark ignited her clothing.

Wilmington Lodge I. O. O. F.

At the regular meeting of Wilmington Lodge No. 189, I. O. O. F., District Deputy Grand Master L. L. Boone, assisted by Past Grands Isaac Northrop as Grand Warden, J. A. Williams as Grand Secretary, W. W. Yopp as Grand Treasurer, C. W. Stuart as Grand Marshal, and W. M. Hays as Grand Herald, installed the following officers:

S. P. G—W. L. Jacobs.
N G—J. L. Littleton.
V. G—R H. Northrop.
S. and F. S—J. M. McGowan.
Treasurer—B J. Jacobs.
Warden—G G. Watts.
Conductor—W. H. Northrop, Jr.
R. S. to N. G—D. D Cameron.
L. S. to N. G—C. Rogers.
Chaplain—H. W. Collins.
I G—E. H. Bitson.
O. G.—T. G. Evans.
R. S. S.—W. M. Hurst.
L. S. S.—J. R. Davis.
R. S. to V. G.—R. C. DeRosset.
L. S. to V. G—W. E. Mann.

BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Receipts of Naval Stores and Cotton Yesterday.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.—135 bales cotton, 11 casks spirits turpentine, 56 bbls rosin, 17 bbls tar.

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R.—189 bales cotton, 18 casks spirits turpentine, 97 bbls rosin, 16 bbls tar.

Carolina Central R. R.—14 bales cotton, 2 casks spirits turpentine, 104 bbls rosin.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R. R.—8 bales cotton, 84 casks spirits turpentine, 107 bbls rosin, 27 bbls tar.

Schooner Minnie Ward—1 bale cotton, 8 casks spirits turpentine, 148 bbls rosin.

Schooner William—6 bales cotton, 83 spirits turpentine, 136 bbls rosin, 16 bbls tar.

Total receipts—Cotton, 348 bales; spirits turpentine, 100 casks; rosin, 648 bbls; tar, 261 bbls.

All bargains to-day at C. W. Polvogt & Co.'s will be sold for cash only. Visit them, it will be their greatest Bargain Day of all. †

Twenty-five cent ladies' Black Hose 15c, gents' Half Hose 10c, Kid Gloves 50c to-day at C. W. Polvogt & Co.'s—Bargain Day. †

Eider-down 39c, 54 inch Serge 39c, Silk 50c, Kid Gloves 50c to-day at C. W. Polvogt & Co.'s. †

THE SENATORIAL FIGHT.

BUTLER SAYS PRITCHARD CANNOT BE ELECTED.

Thirty-eight of the Fifty-nine Populists Are Pledged Not to Vote for the Republican Candidate—Gov. Carr's Message—Committees Appointed by the Speaker of the House—Skinner Says Pritchard Will Be Elected United States Senator.

[*Special Star Correspondence.*]

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 7.

I do not think any one knows how the Senatorial matter will be settled. Conservative leaders on the Pritchard side, as well as among the two factions of the Populist party, tell me confidentially that their favorites are bound to win. There is no doubt but that Butler gained an advantage during the past twenty-four hours and also that Pritchard lost ground.

The election of Senator Pritchard hinges on the number of Populists who will bolt the caucus. That Senator Butler will capture the caucus there is no doubt. Then it remains to be seen how many Populists will bolt the action of the majority. It will take at least seventeen to elect Pritchard, because there are three Republican members of the Legislature whom Pritchard cannot number among his forces. Senator Butler has stated to me repeatedly that Skinner cannot command that number of Populist bolters. The list sent to the STAR last night included several names which occasioned real surprise when they were learned.

The Governor's message was transmitted to the Legislature to-day. It comprises 85,000 words and is written on ninety pages of typewritten paper. The most important parts refer to the lease of the North Carolina and Atlantic & North Carolina railroads, the Penitentiary and the reference to the Democratic administrations for the past twenty years.

The Capital Club is making extensive preparations for the reception which will be tendered to Governor-elect Russell. It will be the social event of the season.

[*Special Star Telegram.*]

Governor Carr's message was read in both houses to-day, and occupied two hours time.

A motion was carried in the House to print five thousand copies of the message, but was reconsidered on motion of Schulken of Columbus, and only two hundred and fifty copies ordered printed.

Leave of absence was granted to Harkness of Iredell, on account of sickness.

The following committees were announced by the Speaker:

Privileges and elections — Cooke, Blackburn, Sutton of New Hanover, Peace, Bryan of Chatham, Brown, Person of Wayne, Cunningham and Gallop.

Banking and currency — Bryan of Chatham, Hauser, Crumpler, Ormsby, Cox, Adams and McKenzie.

Rules—Sutton of Cumberland, Brower, Bryan of Chatham, Schulken and Nelson.

Judiciary—Lusk, Sutton of Cumberland, Cooke, Young, Schulken, Price, Craven, Scales and Cunningham.

In the Senate leave of absence was granted Senators Adams and Maultsby on account of sickness.

Fifteen hundred copies of the Governor's message were ordered to be printed.

Major Grant, chairman of the Committee on Inauguration, will accompany Judge Russell to Raleigh when he leaves Wilmington to be sworn in.

The Populist caucus was well attended but several members were not present, Butler, Skinner, and Morton of Richmond county, spoke. The caucus lasted three hours. Butler renewed his attack on Pritchard, Skinner supported Pritchard as usual, daring Butler to name his candidate, and asked him if he was brave enough to do so; said he would support no Republican save Pritchard.

In an interview to-night Skinner said: "I am absolutely certain of Pritchard's election; Butler was afraid to test his strength. I am anxious and ready to precipitate a fight; came here with that purpose."

Mewborne, Thompson, Skinner and Butler conferred together and all of them, in the presence of Representative Harris of Hyde, said to Butler that they were for Pritchard and would support any Populist whom he might name. They further told him that he could not count upon them to support any other Republican except Pritchard. Skinner says he will support a Democrat before he will support any Republican save Pritchard. Says he has thirty-one Populists in caucus.

Peace, Thompson, Skinner and Mewborne held a conference and advised Butler to surrender, stating that they hated to beat him openly in caucus.

[By Southern Associated Press.]

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 7.—Gov. Carr, in his biennial message to the Legislature, recommends that the working day be limited to eleven hours and that no child under twelve years be allowed to work in any building. He says taxes in North Carolina are lower than in any other State in the Union. He heartily endorses the lease of the North Carolina Railway to the Southern Railway for ninety-nine years. He recommends the purchase by the State of the farm and lands on Roanoke river, now leased and operated by the State convicts. He says the State must commit itself to the employment of convicts on State farms; that he sees no other alternative.

In answer to pressing requests to come here, many of Pritchard's friends arrived to-day, reinforcing the large number already present. Among them is Congressman-elect Brownlow, of East Tennessee.

Senator Butler said this evening: "There are enough Populists pledged to vote against Pritchard to carry the Populist caucus by a good majority. Senator Pritchard cannot be elected. Comparatively few Populists will bolt the caucus. I cannot say whether the Senatorial matter will be settled to-night or not."

Congressman Skinner said: "My opinion is the majority of the Populist caucus will be in favor of Senator Pritchard. Either Senator Butler or myself is mistaken."

It was also openly stated that Skinner's forces contemplated a new policy by which Populists who are for Pritchard may refuse to vote when the Senatorial matter is brought to a test—refuse to act in caucus when the election of Senator comes up and cast their votes for Pritchard. The Populists who urge this course say they could not be called bolters and would only be living up to their agreement with the Republicans. It was also urged by some that the Pritchard Populists may keep away entirely from Butler's caucus.

Nothing else is talked of to-night save the Senatorial fight. Senator Butler said: "I am ready to fight to a finish on this Senatorial matter to-night or any other time."

There are fifty-nine Populist members. Thirty-eight of these attended the conference last night and pledged themselves not to vote for Pritchard. Pritchard's friends claim they have twenty-two Populists. There is some Republican dissatisfaction but this may or may not develop. It is causing anxiety. This is a statement made by one of three anti-Pritchard Republicans to-night. Another says Pritchard is beaten. Butler has never named his candidate. Congressman-elect Fowler (Populist) insists that Pritchard is beaten.

The Populist caucus adjourned at midnight. There was four hours discussion of the Senatorial matter, in which Senator Butler and Congressman Skinner were pitted against each other. Butler declared no Populist could vote for Pritchard because of the latter's insincerity to silver. He charged Skinner with threatening to bolt the caucus. Skinner declared the Populist duty to elect Pritchard was above the caucus. He called on Butler to name his candidate for Senator. He said his followers would vote for a Populist but for no other Republican save Pritchard. He declared Pritchard was as good a silver man as Butler himself and would surely be elected. A member of the Legislature then charged that the Populists were being offered Federal patronage. Skinner says he went to the caucus to force the fight; that Pritchard would be elected in caucus or out of it as he had the majority. Butler said to a correspondent: "I say a straight, unqualified free silver man will be elected or else no one. This description does not apply to Pritchard, who does not meet the requirement."

No vote was taken. Another caucus will be held to-morrow night. Skinner says a proposition for a truce was made to-day to Butler.

In the Mayor's Court.

Theodore Schutt, a white lad who accidentally shot Ellis White, colored, Wednesday afternoon while examining an old musket, was arraigned in the Mayor's Court yesterday. After a thorough investigation of the case the Mayor released the defendant, as the facts plainly showed that the shooting was purely accidental.

Young Schutt and White were examining a musket loaded with bird shot when the gun suddenly went off, the load entering White's left cheek and making a painful but not dangerous wound. At last accounts yesterday White was getting along nicely.

Important Discovery.

There's another thing, besides newspaper enterprise, that was settled by the fire in the *Observer* office in Charlotte. It was developed that Jo. Caldwell had $100 in his safe, and this on Saturday night after the pay-roll for the week had been provided for. This shows that a North Carolina newspaper can get rich, and it is a more remarkable incident of the affair than the suggested idiocy of the burglar who imagined that a North Carolina newspaper ever carried such items on its books as "undivided profits" or "unpaid dividends."

MARRIAGE AT MOUNT OLIVE.

Miss Nannie Fitts and Mr. Jno. H. Loftin—A Pretty Home Wedding.

[*Special Star Correspondence.*]

MOUNT OLIVE, N. C., Jan. 7.

This place was the scene of a beautiful home marriage at 10 30 this morning, the contracting parties being Mr. Jno. H. Loftin, Jr., son of J. H. Loftin, Esq., one of the oldest citizens of this town, and Miss Nannie Fitts, the charming daughter of Capt. F. M. Fitts, a popular mail clerk of the Atlantic Coast Line. The bride was very tastily attired in blue broadcloth, trimmed in the same material in white, and carried in her hands a bouquet of "American Beauty" roses. The only attendants were Mr. W. W. Loftin, brother of the groom, and the bride's sister, Miss Olivia Fitts.

After a shower of hearty congratulations from a few of their relations and most intimate friends and an abundance of "rice," "old shoes," etc., the bridal party left on the 11 38 northbound train for Goldsboro, N. C., where they will spend a few days visiting relatives of the groom.

"There are others!" D. D. H.

STREET CAR DECISION.

New York Court of Appeals Holds That the Two-Dollar Rule Is Reasonable.

The New York Court of Appeals has recently rendered a decision that is interesting both to owners of street cars and their patrons. A street car passenger tendered a $5 bill to pay his fare. The conductor could not change it. The passenger refused to pay and was ordered to leave the car. Refusing to do so, he was ejected and brought suit for damages.

The Court of Appeals decided in favor of the company. It held that the rule that change shall be furnished only to the amount of $2 is a rule of convenience for the company and its patrons and that its enforcement can cause no hardship. It is incumbent upon the passenger to provide himself with the proper amount for fare or with some bill or coin which comes within the limit for which the conductor is required to make change. If conductors are required to change $5 bills they might be asked to change $10 and $20 bills.

Greatest bargain this Winter to-day at C. W. Polvogt & Co.'s. One hundred bargains. †

Spend your cash to-day at C. W. Polvogt & Co.'s. It is their first Bargain Day of 1897. †

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COAL! COAL!!

WE ARE SELLING THE VERY

Best Tennessee and Virginia

LUMP COAL

—AT—

1 Ton	$4 50
½ Ton	2 25
¼ Ton	1 25

Cheaper than wood.

W. E. WORTH & CO.

jan 6 tf

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

REDUCED TO $5.00.

BUT NO REDUCTION IN SIZE OF PAPER, OR IN QUANTITY OR QUALITY OF READING MATTER.

THE MORNING STAR.

Are you a subscriber to THE MORNING STAR? If not, why not?

Do you want a first-class daily paper at $5.00 per year, or $1.25 for three months? If so, subscribe to THE MORNING STAR.

Do you want a paper that prints the latest telegraphic news, the best local news, reliable market reports, excellent short stories, and the choicest miscellaneous matter? If so, subscribe to THE MORNING STAR.

Do not forget that THE MORNING STAR is the cheapest daily of its class in North Carolina. Its price is $5.00, while the published price of others ranges from $7.00 to $8.00.

If there is anything you want, advertise for it. Is there anything you don't want? Advertise it in the Business Locals of the STAR. One cent a word. But no ad. taken for less than 20 cents. tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Coal Prices.

We are Wilmington Agents for the celebrated

Pocahontas Coals,

mined in Virginia, and the popular

Jellico Coals

of Tennessee as mined by the Southern Jellico Coal Co. of Knoxville.

For domestic use we offer these HIGH GRADE COALS as follows:

One Ton $4 50.

Half Ton $2.25.

Quart'r Ton $1 25.

All lumps, free from slack as is practicable for Soft Coal to be delivered.

Our friends and patrons may depend on us to protect their interests at all times.

J. A. SPRINGER & CO.

jan 1 tf

NEW YEAR PRESENTS

Diaries for 1897.

New Year Cards.

Calendars 1897.

Almanacs 1897.

Blank Books.

Office Stationery.

School Books and School Supplies,

Subscriptions received for all Magazines at publishers' prices.

C. W. Yates & Co.

dec 27 tf

OPERA HOUSE.

Friday and Saturday Evenings, Jan. 8 & 9

With a special Saturday afternoon Matinee.

Wm. Gillette's Comedy success,

The Private Secretary,

with EDWIN TRAVERS and a powerful cast of comedians.

No advance in prices. Seats on sale at Gerken's Thursday. jan 6 3t

Collector's Notice.

HAVING BEEN APPOINTED COLLECTOR of the estate of C. H. Capps, deceased, by the Clerk of the Superior Court of New Hanover County, I hereby notify all persons indebted to the said C. H. Capps to make immediate payment to me, and those to whom the said Capps was indebted at the time of his death will present their claims to me before the 8th day of December, 1897, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery. THOS. J. CORE, dec 30 1m Collector.

L. H. Peterson and Henry McLean,

THE EXPERT BARBERS, CAN BE FOUND at No. 11 South Front street, where they will be pleased to serve their friends. First class work guaranteed. Shaving 10 cents. Give us a call.

Respectfully,
A. PREMPERT,
dec 30 tf No. 11 South Front street

The Morning Star.

By WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY MORNING, JAN. 8, 1897

THE AGE OF GRAB.

We have had a so called protective tariff now for something over thirty years, and yet the cry for protection is as loud to-day, or louder than it was thirty years ago. The industries that then as "infant industries," cried for protection to save them from the stalwart industries of the old world are still infant industries that must be bottle fed to stay upon the earth. The cry has become contagious until the industry that doesn't cry is the exception, and as a general rule it is the industry that least needs it that cries the loudest for it.

But it isn't a question of need at all; it is simply a question o' grab, a grab that has caused a wide-spread demoralization which pervades all sections and all classes. Twenty years ago it was mainly the manufacturers (and not all of these) who asked the Government to help them enrich themselves at the expense of others. Now it is about all the manufacturers who have in any way to compete with foreign manufacturers, and the producers of the raw material who have in any way to compete with the producers of similar products in other countries.

The iron miner wants protection on his iron with which nature bountifully supplies him and about the only cost of which is the small expense of taking it out of the earth.

The coal miner wants protection on the coal with which nature has bountifully supplied him and about the only cost of which is the small expense of getting it out of the earth. They both have a protective duty now of forty cents a ton, equal to the cost of mining, but they want more.

The lumberman, who buys an acre of trees for less than the value of one tree converted into lumber and marketed as such, wants protection to save him from the lumberman of the British dominions North of us.

The long fibred cotton grower wants protection from the cotton grower of Egypt, and the rice grower from the rice growers of China, Japan and other yellow-skinned countries, and yet we are seeking in those countries markets for our cotton and cotton fabrics.

The hemp growers, who are almost confined to Kentucky and Missouri and are comparatively few in number, ask protection against fibres that come into competition with them and make ropes cheaper.

The hop growers, confined principally to California and Oregon where they use cheap Chinese and Indian labor for the picking, want protection on their hops.

The wheat growers of the West hope to make up for low prices by asking for an export bounty of so much a bushel on the wheat they ship, as we import no wheat and the duty on that grain is a farce.

And so it goes all along the line. The spirit of grab has spread until it has become almost universal. And yet, to show the utter selfishness in this grab game, there is not one of these criers for protection who does not want to buy what he needs as cheaply as he can buy it and in the market where he can buy it the cheapest. The cotton manufacturer wants cheap cotton, and the woollen manufacturer wants cheap wool, but they both want protection for the product of their spindles and looms.

The iron and steel manufacturers want cheap iron and cheap coal, but they also want protection for the product of their furnaces and foundries.

The miller wants protection on his flour, but he wants to buy his wheat at the very bottom price.

The ship builder wants to buy his lumber cheap, but he wants protection against ship builders of other countries.

The beer and ale brewer want cheap barley and hops, but they also want protection against the brewers of other countries.

And so it goes. Every one wants to take all the advantage he can of every one else, to skin as close as possible and leave as little margin for profit as possible, but they want big profit themselves and look to the Government to help them skin everyone else.

Simmered down this is simply what protection means. It is greed disguised under the name of "protection to American industries."

If there was anything in it as a means of building up our industries, hasn't a trial of thirty-odd years been a sufficient time to demonstrate that?

If more of it be necessary now than was necessary twenty years ago, how much of it will be necessary twenty years hence?

The fact is that there is not an established industry in this country that needs more protection than it has, if so much, and it is an open question if our industries wouldn't thrive more with less, and whether the whole country wouldn't thrive more.

It was contended by the advocates of tariff reduction two years ago that our manufacturers suffered from excessive protection, that if this protection was reduced they would have to rely upon themselves instead of depending upon the paternal and fostering care of the Government, and would instead of relying upon the profits of the home market reach out for the markets of other countries. This contention has been justified by events, for never within the same period of time have our manufactured exports been so large nor the aggregate amount so great in value. During the past year they reached twenty five per cent. of our total exports, something unprecedented in the commercial history of this country, and what is more these manufactured articles were sent to foreign countries and sold at from fifteen to thirty per cent. less than the American purchaser had to pay for the same articles under the shadow of the factories where they were made.

This is proof conclusive that the American manufacturer does not need the protection he now has to keep him up, and that he takes advantage of it to levy tribute upon the home consumer. The fact is the whole tariff business is a fraud and a selfish grab.

MINOR MENTION.

We published a couple days ago an extract from the last report of State Auditor Furman showing the distribution of wealth in this State. The following from the same report shows the distribution of wealth by races and the comparative amount of taxes paid by white and colored people:

"According to the United States census for 1890, the population of the State was divided between the races as follows: Whites, 1,055,383, colored, 561,018. From the same source we learn there were 338,307 whites 21 years of age and 109,846 colored, 21 years of age and over, a total of 448,653 of both races who were above 21 years of age. The following statement will show the number of persons listed for poll tax, between the ages of 21 and 50 years, of each race, from 1890 to 1895, inclusive:

	Whites.	Colored.
1890	153,486	69 833
1891	156 447	68 063
1893	160,441	65 936
1893	164 944	63 940
1894	167 800	63 931
1895	171,915	65 697

Estimating the population now, observing the percentage of increase during the decade from 1880 to 1890 to be a little over 1,750,000, the increase of persons 21 years of age and over would add 33,500 to the total above said age. To divide this between the races according to the above ratio would add 13 500 to the colored, making a total for 1895 of 333 307 white males and 131,846 colored males 21 years of age and over. Of the 353,307 white males, 171,915, or a fraction over two thirds, paid a poll-tax; and of the 131 846 colored males, 65 697, or a little over one-half, paid a poll-tax, leaving 137,541 males of both races who escape poll-tax by reason of being over 50 years of age, and insolvency or infirmity, the only legal cause of exemption, or otherwise. Considering, as elsewhere stated, that at least eighty per cent. of the individual taxpayers pay taxes on real and personal property valued at less than $500, and less than two-thirds of the male persons over 21 years of age pay a poll-tax, it would suggest that the burden of supporting the State and county governments, as administered for the past two decades, bears lightly upon a very large majority of the people.

"The following statement shows the relative amount of tax paid on property for the public schools by the two races, the same ratio obtaining for all other purposes:

	Whites.	Colored.
1890	$288 953 31	$ 8 785 34
1891	364 013 34	12 378 35
1893	384 311 57	13 375 63
1893	378 248 94	13 071 35
1894	348 158 68	12 861 92
1895	402,849 65	14 748 88

The above shows that the percentage of tax paid on real and personal property, other than railroads, steamboats, telegraph, stocks, or privilege taxes, paid for the public schools by whites is 96 34 and by colored is 3 66."

* * *

The bimetallic conference which met at Lincoln, Nebraska, Wednesday, is the first organiz d movement so far for the campaign of 1900. The enthusiasm that was demonstrated in that large meeting and the cordial greeting and hearty applause given to Wm. J. Bryan, show that the free silver sentiment is not even sleeping, much less dead, as some of the gold organs affect to believe. This conference will doubtless be followed by similar conferences in other States, where the work of organization and the campaign of education will go on under the leadership of men who have no idea of abandoning this great issue nor of compromising on it. Though beaten in the last fight (how it doesn't matter now) the battle was not wholly lost nor without its good results, for the immense vote given to Wm. J. Bryan demonstrated the strength of the free silver sentiment in this country and taught the victors that it would not do to ignore or trifle with it. It has already forced the successful party to show at least an outward interest in free silver and to move for a bimetallic congress of nations which its leaders never would have thought of doing if this sentiment had not been so emphatically pronounced. If this congress be held and anything come of it, it will be the result of the agitation which has shaken this country, and the more active and aggressive this agitation is in the future the more the party in power will be spurred up to placate it by doing something for silver, for there are few of them who do not now recognize the necessity of placating the advocates of free silver.

* * *

The hitch between Senator Butler and Congressman Skinner on the Senatorial question is interesting and may have no little influence on the State politics of the future. Butler is the recognized leader of the Populist party in this State and Skinner is anxious to be. He thinks himself a bigger man than Butler and chafes under Butler's dictation. Both have irons in the fire and both are blowing to keep their irons hot. Butler is in the Senate and wants to remain there, Skinner is not in but wants to get in. Neither wants a Populist elected for that would lessen their chances in the future, and hence Butler is pulling for the election of a silver Republican and Skinner is pulling for Pritchard, whom he pretends to believe in favor of free silver. If he succeeds in electing Pritchard he makes himself solid with Pritchard's Republican supporters, and could count with reasonable certainty on their backing when the successor to Senator Butler is to be elected. To succeed he must slaughter Butler and get him out of the way, but Butler knows this as well as he does, which accounts for the interest he is taking in laying out Senator Pritchard, which will also be the laying out of his henchman Harry. It is an interesting racket as far as it has gone and may become more interesting.

BOOK NOTICES.

The January number of *The Cosmopolitan* is richly illustrated and presents a varied and interesting list of contents all of which is entertaining and also instructive. Address The Cosmopolitan, Irvington, New York.

The literary reader will find *The Bookman* for January an enjoyable number, filled with excellent matter and interesting from cover to cover. Published by Dodd, Mead & Co., 5th avenue and 21st street, New York.

The Century for January is a superb number, handsomely illustrated and rich in reading matter. The list of contents is varied, embracing historic, biographic, fictional and other articles in which the reader will find much to interest him. Published by The Century Company, Union Square, New York.

CURRENT COMMENT.

—— The gentleman who scuttled the Commodore will now be able to divide the Spanish honors with Dr Zertucha.—*Washington Post, 1nd*

—— The Avon Park *Idea* says: "The *per capita* cost of living in the United States is $160. In Massachusetts it is about $208 and in Florida $110. Here is another reason why the almshouses of Florida have small populations." Not only in Florida, but throughout the South, the general absence of almshouses has been frequently remarked.—*Jacksonville Citizen, Dem.*

—— It is not an era of confidence and advancing prosperity that India has entered upon as a result of the single gold standard. The country is swept by famine and natives starve to death by thousands. Present conditions in India may compel the British Government to reopen the Indian mints to silver. Perhaps Hindoo hunger may constitute a lift to Mr. Wolcott's project.—*Washington Times, Dem.*

—— Around Washington a good many persons are laughing in their sleeves over the Canton international bimetallic movement, which resulted in the Wolcott mission to Europe to "sound" that part of the world. Or, rather, we should say, they are laughing in their sleeves over the idea that McKinley should think that any considerable number of persons take him seriously in respect of the matter, or fail to see through the little game.—*Richmond Dispatch, Dem.*

TWINKLINGS.

— She—Isn't it awfully cold here? He—Yes; I think you need something around you. (And the improvement was made forthwith.)—*Somerville Journal.*

— "Did you ever read about the man whose life was saved by a pie?"

"No; how was it?"

"Well, his dear little wife made it, set it in the window to cool, and a tramp came along and stole it."—*Chicago Record.*

— "Well, now that you are back, you can tell us how much it costs to go to Europe."

"All you've got and all you can borrow over there."—*Judge.*

— "But how can your husband draw a pension when he wasn't in the war?"

"He says it is all due to the blessings of a republican form of government."—*Puck.*

— Ally—That novel of Thompson's is perfect mush.

Sallie—Of course. A cereal story.—*Philadelphia Times.*

— Clerk (excitedly)—I tell you, sir, this town isn't large enough to hold us both.

Fuller (calmly)—Why don't you start a suburb?—*Puck.*

—Doing His Best.—He was a new clerk in the big retail establishment, and he was anxious to make a record as a salesman. A young woman inquired: "Can you let me look at some safety tricycles?"

He turned away to get information about the stock, and, returning, said, with a winsome smile: "I am very sorry, miss, but we're out of safety bicycles. But we have some fine safety matches."—*Wash Star.*

Others have found health, vigor and vitality in Hood's Sarsaparilla, and it surely has power to help you also. Why not try it?

Relief in Six Hours.

Distressing Kidney and Bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the "NEW GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN KIDNEY CURE." This new remedy is a great surprise on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidneys, back and every part of the urinary passages in male or female. It relieves retention of water and pain in passing it almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure, this is your remedy. Sold by R. R. Bellamy, Druggist, Wilmington, N. C., corner of Front and Market streets.

For Over Fifty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Twenty five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by R. R. BELLAMY.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

— Elizabeth City *Carolinian*: The work on widening the Dismal Swamp Canal is making encouraging progress. A force of about 200 men are employed, the men working in three sections.

— Lumberton *Robesonian*: Mr. D. T. McNeill, an aged and highly esteemed citizen, residing about four miles from town, died at his residence this (Tuesday) morning. He was 79 years old.

— Concord *Standard*: Although twenty five pound nuggets are not frequently found at the Reed gold mine, there is plenty of the precious stuff there and the mines are paying handsomely, we are informed.

— Goldsboro *Headlight*: Since the death of Robert Bonner, colored, which occurred Thursday evening, his real slayer has at last been captured by Sheriff Scott. His name is Wesley Roberts, alias Cates, and the arrest was effected Sunday noon at his mother's home in Pikeville township. Roberts admits that he did the fatal cutting, but claims self defence.

— Kinston *Free Press*: Thirty-five families have moved to Kinston within two or three weeks. —— The Hines Bros. Lumber Co. is pushing work on its plant here. They have nearly finished the shop and stables. They are now working twenty five hands. They already have five boilers and will get one more, making 360 horse boiler power. They will have a 125 horse power engine for the saw mill, 65 horse power for the planing mill and a 15 horse power engine for smaller machinery. They will employ 60 to 65 hands when they get to work in earnest.

— Wilkesboro *Chronicle*: John Saunders, a boy about 17 years old, who is mail carrier from Goshen to Stony Fork, had the misfortune to have his hand torn off by a fire cracker. He was at Goshen the night before Christmas and was drinking. He fired a cannon cracker, holding it in his hand. It mangled his hand completely. His thumb was found next day on the ground where the accident occurred. —— Up in Lewis Fork township, on the day before Christmas, Frank Vickers was shot three times by Nelson Johnson, two balls taking effect in the lungs and one in his side. It occurred within one hundred yards of Mount Pleasant church, where Christmas tree exercises were in progress. Three boys were out there drinking, and got into a friendly scuffle, but the "liver regulator" got in its work. They got mad, and Jonson put three balls into Vickers. Vickers is getting all right and will probably get well. —— There was a suicide up in Union township on Monday of last week. Mansfield Parsons, 15 year old son of Caroline Parsons, hanged himself to a limb and died. It seems that his mother had given him a little thrashing with a leather strap or line. He then took the line and went out into the woods and hung himself to a limb. When found he was dead, or nearly so. It is supposed he did it to spite his mother for whipping him.

How Long Cut Flowers Last.

The thin stemmed roses are the most perishable of all flowers. To this class belong the Bridesmaid (pink), Mermet (very delicate pink), the Bride (white) and the Perle (yellow). Even with care they will seldom retain their beauty over the second day. The Cusine (delicate pink) and Mrs. Pierpont Morgan roses are more enduring, and will often keep three, and even four, days. The American Beauty will last three and four days, but after the second day changes color, the rich red assuming a purplish hue. Violets will often retain an appearance of freshness for four and five days, but after the second day all perfume is gone. Hyacinths and fuchsias look well for three or four days, and sometimes even longer, while mignonette and carnations can, with a little care, be kept for almost a week. Daffodils have even greater staying powers and have been known to look fresh at the advanced age of eight and nine days. Gaslight and furnace heat are poisonous to flowers, and they should be kept as much as possible away from the latter. At night they should be put in a cool—not freezing—place, with the stems in water and the tops well covered with wet tissue paper.—Chicago Tribune.

A Modern Political Boom.

"You must have a good deal to worry you just now," said the presidential candidate's friend. "I suppose you are bothered a good deal by interviewers for opinions?"

"Oh, no. My press agent attends to that."

"But the expense of the campaign is something pretty heavy."

"My financial backer attends to the expenses."

"But you have lots of little details to think about—like getting the brass bands to play 'Hail to the Chief' at just the proper point in the proceedings and having the American flag hung where you can point to it as an effective juncture."

"No. The stage manager and property man attend to those things."

"Well—excuse me—but would you mind telling me where you come in?"

"I—oh, I just do the running for office."—Washington Star.

Pawning Their Posterity.

General Booth discovered in India that unborn babies are sometimes used as security for debt. When the father of a family is obliged to borrow money to defray the expenses of his daughter's wedding he sometimes pledges her first-born son as collateral. General Booth doubted the existence of such a custom until one of his officers in the Madras Salvation Army informed him that among his cadets were young men who had been mortgaged by their grandfathers in payment for the festivities at their mothers' weddings.

General Booth found upon investigation that India is a great pawnshop. The people put in pledge their lands, oxen, jewelry, themselves, their children and their grandchildren. Their ideas of finance are crude, and they seem to think that he is the cleverest man who finds the largest number of ways by which to borrow money.—New York World.

On the Bargain Counter.

"You say, then, that this material is the latest fashion?"

"The very latest, madam."

"But will it fade in the sun?"

"Why, it has been lying in the window for two years, and look how well it has stood!"—Boston Traveller.

Something That Doesn't.

Twynn—I suppose you never heard of the Keely motor.

Triplett—What makes you suppose that?

Twynn—You are so fond of remarking, "Everything goes."—Detroit Free Press.

AN ARTIST'S HEROINE

Up in a cherry tree, cherries ripe and red hanging all about me. Seating myself on a limb, I prepared to eat, and I did eat.

I ate until the lasting of my No. 10 corset gave way and then sighed that there was not room for more. Out on one of the longest limbs there was a little nook formed and shaded by smaller limbs, which looked like a secure resting place. It was a long distance and necessitated careful climbing, but I felt equal to the task, and as I drew myself cautiously over the rough bark laughed gleefully to myself and wondered what my city lovers would say to my new accomplishments if they should see me. There was Mark Elliston, an exquisite of the most exeruciating kind. I could imagine him holding up his hands, exclaiming in his silky, effeminate voice: "Why, I declare! Oh, Miss Kate, you astonish meah!" I was always astonishing him, for that matter. He had been making love to me for months, and it needed but the monosyllable "Yes" from my lips to make me mistress of his handsome establishment. And although the girls all envied me and my mother said I was a fool it was dimly impressed upon my mind that when I married I wished to marry a man, not a poodle, although said poodle might have more money than he knew what to do with, and so, although I said "No" to his entreaties, I said it so softly and so coquettishly that he still remained my cavalier, picked up my handkerchief and carried my flowers. I must have some one to perform these small civilities for me, and, as I liked him as well as any one, why he could keep on being my waiter boy even if I didn't want to marry him.

I told him once if he would do anything worthy of note, anything to make his name known among men as something more than a lobker on in the world, I might possibly rescind my refusal. And there did really beam a spark of intelligence in his blue eyes as he replied:

"Miss Kate, ah, I shall one day paint your picture in a manner which will astonish every one, ah."

"No doubt every one will be astonished, but please to remember when addressing me that my name is Kate or Miss Montrose, and not Katah," and I left him looking as forlorn as if his grandmother had died.

When I left the city, I made a grand mystery of the place where I intended spending the summer, and, after great preparations and much talk of my long journey, I left home just at dusk in grandfather's carriage, and, after a ride of six miles, was landed at the old brick house where I first saw the light. I was only 18, but was already bored with the fashionable world and its dissipation. So here I was up in a cherry tree, and, drawing the volume of Tennyson from my pocket, I commenced to read "Maud," when I heard a noise and a voice, and, looking toward the elder mill, I saw on a board which reached from an upper door of the mill into the tree Frank—Cousin Frank—the tease and torment of my life.

"What do you want out here? Why couldn't you have staid in the house?" I cried angrily.

"Be careful, Kate," he replied, "or you will fall and break your neck."

"Mind your business!" I retorted. "I don't care if I do fall and break my neck," tossing my head as I spoke.

But tossing the head when standing on the ground and tossing it when one is uncertainly seated in a cherry tree is a different affair.

When I tossed mine, I in some way tossed my whole body, and my impious words were hardly out of my mouth when there were a crack and a crash, and, instead of being on the cherry tree, I was on the ground under a good sized limb, probably in search of my comb and my braid of hair, for I don't know what else I came down in such a hurry for. I heard "Ha! Ha!" and found that I had breath enough to scream out:

"You hateful thing! I am dead. My neck is broken, and you don't care one bit."

Finding that things were so bad, Frank came to my assistance. I soon heard voices all around me, and, coming to myself, I found that I was surrounded by grandmother's company, among them Mark Elliston. Poor Mark, he looked really sorry, but the rest of them were endeavoring to hide their merriment, and I did cut a sorry figure. Just imagine me, a city belle, in my condition—hair floating on the breeze, face dirty, muslin skirt entirely annihilated, grasping with both hands a soiled, bleeding Tennyson, on account of my scratched hands.

I have never forgiven any of those people except Mark, because he looked sorry. As for Frank, he doesn't dare to say cherry tree to me even to this day. Strange to say, my fall of 12 feet did not hurt me except to shake my nerves.

The next day, while we were at dinner, Uncle James says to me gravely:

"Kate, we lost one of our calves today!"

"Did you?" I said. "How did it happen?"

I knew that they were kept in the orchard and supposed that one had either escaped or was dead.

"Well, you see," he said, "when we counted them this morning one of them was missing, and we hunted all over the orchard, in every nook and corner, until we went under the cherry tree, and if you wasn't the calf down in the hole which you made yesterday a-nibbling at the dirty and trying to eat up that braid of your false hair."

I did not say anything, but I picked up my plate. Now I have great respect for cherry pie—in fact, I dote on it and my plate contained the article—and although I picked up the plate and Uncle James dodged I sat it down again and commenced to eat voraciously.

Mark Elliston has painted two pictures which bid fair to establish his reputation as an artist. One is entitled "In the Cherry Tree," the other "Out of the Cherry Tree." The heroine bears a decided resemblance to me, and I am thinking of graciously reconsidering my refusal of Mark's hand and fortune.—Exchange.

Oyster Bushes.

"I've heard of oysters growing on bottles and old books, and on stakes planted in the water, so they made sort of oyster orchards," said an old soldier, "but I never saw or heard of any oysters in the north that grew in quite the manner of some we used to see in creeks in the south. I've seen 'em there that always made me think of currant bushes, because they grew up in masses that had something the same general outline as a currant bush. As a matter of fact, these oysters might have been growing on something, but they looked like oyster bushes, big and little. The oysters found growing in this manner were usually rather small—a year or two old, maybe. They were close together. The shells were very thin and very sharp and nearly all pointed upward. It was mighty hard work to open them without cutting your fingers. The darkies used to put some water in a great iron pot standing on the ground, build a fire around it and put in branches and bunches of these oysters and keep them there until the shells had been opened a little by the hot water and steam; then the oysters could be taken out easily."—New York Sun.

How to Keep a Bishop Clean.

A lady, whose establishment was very small, invited the bishop of G—— to dinner recently. She engaged for the occasion the services of an old butler, who had retired and become a great grocer, and of a boy who knew nothing of waiting.

The boy was as nervous as he was ignorant and annoyed the old butler by constantly asking for instructions until at last the man, in a moment of impatience, said: 'Stand behind the bishop's chair, and when his lordship takes a glass of wine take your napkin and wipe his mouth."

The boy took the joocse reply for a serious command. He stationed himself behind the bishop, waited till that dignitary had drunk a glass of wine and then, as deliberately as his nervousness would permit, wiped his lordship's mouth.—Pearson's Weekly.

The Rider the Sufferer.

Walker—Er, when you run into a man, the rider is as likely to get the worst of it as the pedestrian, isn't he?

Wheeler—You bet he is! The last fellow I ran into only lost a front tooth, while I had four spokes broken and my sprocket wrenched all out of true!—Cincinnati Enquirer.

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QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Rev. R. C. Beaman, recently appointed by the North Carolina Annual Conference of the M. E. Church, South, Presiding Elder of the Wilmington District, has made his appointments for the first round, as follows:

Wilmington, Grace church, January 9, 10.

Southport, January 16, 17.

Scott's Hill circuit, at Scott's Hill, January 23, 24.

Wilmington, at Market Street, January 31.

Wilmington, Bladen Street (night), January 31.

Burgaw circuit, at Rocky Point, February 6, 7.

Clinton circuit, at Keeners, February 13 14.

Jacksonville and Richlands, at Jacksonville, February 20, 21.

Elizabeth circuit, at Elizabethtown, February 27 28.

Kenansville circuit, at Kenansville, March 6, 7.

Onslow circuit, at Queen's Creek, March 13 14.

Brunswick circuit, at Concord, March 20, 21.

Columbus circuit, Evergreen, March 27. 28.

Whiteville and Fair Bluff Whiteville (night), March 28.

Waccamaw circuit, Shiloh, March 30.

Magnolia circuit, Magnolia, April 3, 4.

Bladen circuit, at Bethlehem, April 10, 11.

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Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ The following quotations represent Wholesale Prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged.

The quotations are always given as accurately as possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted.

BAGGING—			
2 lb Jute		@	6
Stand'd		@	6½
WHITE HAM SMOKED—			
Hams ₩ lb	12	@	14
14-lb ₩ lb	6	@	7
Shoulders ₩ lb	6	@	6½
DRY SALTED—			
Sides ₩ lb	6½	@	6¾
Shoulders ₩ lb	6	@	6½
BARRELS—Pork—Turpentine—			
Second-hand, each	1 00	@	1 10
New New York, each	1 35	@	1 40
New City, each		@	1 40
BEES WAX ₩ lb	23	@	24
BRICKS—			
Wilmington ₩ M	8 50	@	7 00
Northern ₩ M	9 00	@	11 00
BUTTER—			
North Carolina ₩ lb	15	@	
N. Y. Dairy	20	@	
CORN in ear—			
Per Bushel, in sacks	40	@	45½
Virginia Meal	40	@	40½
COTTON TIES—₩ bundle		@	1 40
CANDLES—₩ lb—			
Sperm	12	@	25
Adamantine	9	@	10
CHEESE ₩ lb—			
Northern factory	10	@	11
Dairy, Cream	11	@	12
Goshen		@	10
COFFEE—₩ lb—			
Laguayra	20	@	
Rio	19	@	25
DOMESTICS—			
Sheeting, 4-4, ₩ yard		@	5½
Yarns ₩ bunch	12	@	20
EGGS—₩ dozen		@	20
Fish—			
Mackerel, No 1, ₩ barrel	20 00	@	23 00
Mackerel, No 1, ₩ half-barrel	11 00	@	12 00
Mackerel, No 2, ₩ barrel	16 00	@	18 00
Mackerel, No 2, ₩ half-barrel	9 00	@	10 00
Mackerel, No 3, ₩ barrel	13 00	@	14 00
Mullets, ₩ barrel	3 00	@	3 50
Mullets, ₩ pork barrel	1 75	@	2 00
N. C. Roe Shad, ₩ bag	3 00	@	3 50
Dry Cod, ₩ lb		@	5
Salmon	1 25	@	1 30
FLOUR—₩ barrel—			
Low grade		@	3 75
Choice		@	4 25
Straight	3 60	@	3 75
Patent Process	3 90	@	4 25
GLUE—₩ lb		@	10
GRAIN—₩ bushel—			
Corn, from store, bags—White	45@50		45
Corn, cargo, in bulk—White		@	45½
Corn, cargo, in bags—White		@	45½
Oats, from a car	30	@	35½
Oats, from Penn	30	@	35½
Cow Peas	65	@	65
HIDES, ₩ lb—			
Green		@	6
Dry		@	10
HAY, ₩ 100 lbs—			
Eastern		@	1 05
Western		@	1 00
Mixed, Timothy	90	@	95
HOOP IRON, ₩ lb	2	@	3½
LARD, ₩ lb—			
Northern	5½	@	6½
Home made	5	@	5½
LIME ₩ barrel		@	1 10
LUMBER, Rough, ₩ M feet—			
Ship Stuff, resawed	12 00	@	20 00
Rough—dge Plank	12 00	@	14 00
West India cargoes, according to quality	12 00	@	18 00
Dressed Flooring, assorted	18 00	@	22 00
Scantling and Small sizes	14 00	@	15 00
MOLASSES, ₩ gallon—			
New Cuba, in hhds		@	22
" in bbls		@	25
Porto Rico, in hhds	27	@	30
" in bbls		@	35
Sugar-House, in hhds	18	@	24
" in bbls	24	@	30
Syrup, in bbls	24	@	30
NAILS, ₩ keg, Cut 60d basis		@	2 00
PORK, ₩ bbl—			
City Mess	9 00	@	9 50
Rump		@	8 00
Prime		@	7 50
ROPE, ₩ lb	10	@	11
SALT, ₩ sack—Alum		@	80
Liverpool		@	85
Ashton		@	85
On the ₩ Steamer		@	80
SHINGLES, Sawn, ₩ M—			
Cypress, 6-inch	3 00	@	3 50
Cypress, 4-inch	1 50	@	2 00
SUGAR, ₩ lb—Standard Gran'd		@	5
Extra C		@	4½
Yellow C		@	4
Light Yellow C		@	4
Dark Yellow C		@	3½
SOAP, ₩ box—Northern	3 00	@	4 00
STAVES, R. O. W. O. barrel	3 00	@	4 00
R. O. Hogshead		@	10
TIMBER, ₩ M feet—Shipping		@	8 00
Mill, Prime	6 00	@	7 00
Mill, Ordinary	4 00	@	5 00
Common Mill	4 00	@	5 00
Inch Boards, Common		@	10 00
TALLOW, ₩ lb		@	4
WHISKEY ₩ gallon	1 20	@	2 00
North Carolina	1 00	@	2 00

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, January 7.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Market dull at 25¾ cents per gallon for machine made casks, and 25¼ cents for country casks.

ROSIN—Market dull at $1 45 per bbl for Strained and $1 50 for Good Strained.

TAR—Market steady at $1 00 per bbl of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Firm. Hard $1 60, Yellow Dip 1 90, and Virgin 1 80 per barrel.

Quotations same day last year—Spirits turpentine 28@27½c; rosin, strained, $1 85; good strained, 1 40; tar, 0 90; crude turpentine, $1 10, 1 40, 1 80.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits Turpentine	100
Rosin	648
Tar	76
Crude Turpentine	00

Receipts same day last year—176 casks spirits turpentine, 751 bbls rosin, 183 bbls tar, 0 bbls crude turpentine.

COTTON.

Market quiet on a basis of 6½c for middling. Quotations:

Ordinary	4¼	cts	₩ lb
Good Ordinary	5⅝	"	"
Low Middling	6¼	"	"
Middling	6⅝	"	"
Good Middling	6 15-16	"	"

Same day last year, middling 7¾c.

Receipts—346 bales; same day last year 378.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

PEANUTS—North Carolina—Prime, 40@50c per bushel of 28 pounds; Extra Prime, 55c; Fancy, 60@65c. Virginia—Extra Prime, 60@65c; Fancy, 65@70c.

CORN—Firm; 38 to 43 cents per bushel.

ROUGH RICE—65@75 cents per bushel.

N. C. BACON—Steady; Hams 8 to 11½c per pound; Shoulders, 6 to 7c. Sides, 7 to 8c.

SHINGLES—Per thousand, five inch, heavy and saps, $1 60 to 2 25; six inch, $3 50 to 3 50, seven inch, $5 50 to 6 50.

TIMBER—Market steady at $3 00 to 7 50 per M.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, January 7—Evening.—Money on call 1½@3 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3½@4 per cent. Sterling exchange was firmer, with actual business in bankers bills 484@484½ for sixty days; 487@487½ for demand. Commercial bills 483½@483¾. Government bonds firm; United States coupon fours 111¾. United States twos 95½. State bonds dull; North Carolina fours 102¾; North Carolina sixes 126¼. Railroad bonds strong.

Silver at the Stock Exchange to day was neglected.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK, January 7—Evening.—Cotton quiet; middling 7 3-16c.

Cotton futures—market closed steady; January 6 94, February 6 95, March 7 06 April 7 13, May 7 20, June 7 25 July 7 30, August 7 13, September 7 03 October 7 02, November 7 07. Sales 99 200 bales.

Cotton—net receipts 583 bales; gross 5,926 bales; exports to Great Britain —— bales; to France —— bales; to the Continent —— bales; forwarded 1,131 bales; sales 131 bales; sales to spinners 31 bales; stock 293 303 bales.

Total to-day—Net receipts 21 673 bales; exports to Great Britain 12 968 bales; to France —— bales; to the Continent 4 431 bales; stock 1,324,603 bales.

Total so far this week—Net receipts 135,379 bales; exports to Great Britain 73,216 bales; to France 1 363 bales; to the Continent 47,856 bales.

Total since September 1—Net receipts 5 050 795 bales; exports to Great Britain 1 973 095 bales; exports to France 420 983 bales; exports to the Continent 1,143 060 bales.

Flour was quiet, steady and unchanged; Southern flour was quiet and steady; common to fair extra $3 30@3 65; good to choice $3 75@4 05. Wheat—spot quiet and firmer with options; free on board 99¾c; ungraded red 80c@$1 00. options opened firm at ¼@⅝c advance, declined ¼@⅝c, rallied ⅜@⅝c, fell ¼@½c and closed steady at ⅜c over yesterday. No 2 red January 90⅝c; March 92c; May 88¾c. Corn—spot moderately active and firm; No. 2 29½c at elevator and 30½c afloat; steamer mixed 28½c; No. 2 white 35½c; options dull and firm at unchanged prices. January 29¾c; May 31½c, July 33½c. Oats—spot dull and firm; options dull and unchanged to ⅛c up;

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A CASE.

'Tis true a distinguished man pays me
No end of attention just now,
Yet neither my brain nor my beauty
Attracted his highness. I vow
I doubt if he knows I have either,
This man who's called daily for weeks.
He owns, though, to liking the roses
He's helped to bring back to my cheeks.

I know there are dozens, aye, hundreds,
He cares for as much as for me.
I know, though I watch for his coming
So anxiously now, there may be
Another whose footsteps will some day
Make music more sweet to my ear.
Yet now, I admit, but for this man
My world would be quite out of gear.

He sits by my side here, oft holding
My hand while he studies my face,
His steadfast eyes seeming my very
Soul's innermost secret to trace.
Yet neither in his heart nor my heart
Does sentiment find the least place.
To me he is only "the doctor;"
To him I am only "a case."
—Mary Norton Bradford in Boston Globe.

NEARLY A DIVORCE.

"Good morning, Mr. Soldene!" said the solicitor, advancing with a professional effusiveness which suggested that the latest bill of costs which Mr. Soldene had settled had been a well nourished one and of goodly proportions. This was indeed the case, for Mr. Soldene was an amateur vocalist and a composer of songs which were sufficiently good to need the protection of legal process against certain piratical publishers. But the lawyer's office smile immediately gave way to a look of genuine alarm as he caught sight of the haggard face of his client. "Why, my dear Mr. Soldene, you look ill!" he exclaimed.

"I am ill, Beresford," assented Mr. Soldene, dropping into a chair and speaking in a dry, hard voice.

"You want a doctor more than a solicitor at present," continued Beresford, for his client sat huddled up in the identical posture in which he had sunk into the chair, an uneasy attitude of listless dejection.

"No; it's my soul that's ill. You're the physician I want. And even you can do no good. It's past healing."

Mr. Soldene was speaking quietly and slowly, with long pauses between each sentence. He was obviously in a state of absolute despair. He wanted the energy to proceed with his communication to the solicitor until Mr. Beresford soothingly encouraged him and drew him out of himself by means of a few leading questions. Mr. Beresford did not, in his sympathetic catechism, alight upon the cause of his client's visit, but aroused Mr. Soldene to a realization of the inconvenience to which he was putting the gentleman he had come to consult by delaying his statement.

"No; I care nothing about any of those matters," said Mr. Soldene, pulling himself together with an effort and setting his features in a stern look of angered determination. "I want you to file a divorce petition against my wife. The sooner the better," he added, working himself into a fury as he proceeded.

The solicitor dissembled any feelings the request may have occasioned and inquired in a matter of fact tone, as he took up a quill and spread a sheet of foolscap in front of him, for particulars of the nature of the case and the character of the proofs.

"The proofs are unfortunately overwhelming. Would to God they were less clear! When I retired last night, I was the most confiding fool alive. She is a slight, childish looking thing, my wife, with dancing yellow hair and laughing blue eyes. Who was the consummate ass who first called the eyes the window of the soul? Pah! The blinds of the soul would be nearer the mark. Whenever I looked into them, I could see nothing but devoted innocence and happy purity. What do I now find? That those appearances cloaked and hid from the sight a mind festering with deception and corrupt with systematic infidelity."

The solicitor frowned and preserved his glance of patient sympathy with difficulty. This was not the language of a business communication at all. But it might relieve his client's feelings a little to give vent to them in this way, he thought.

"Don't distress yourself, Mr. Soldene," he said. "Just give me an outline of the facts in your own way, and we'll see what is to be done."

"Yes; I went to bed, as I said, trusting implicitly in my wife's fidelity. I imagined that she was spotless. I arose in the morning with the conviction of her guilt lying at my heart like ice."

"A confession or something of that sort?"

"Yes; a confession, but an involuntary one, and one of which she is even now all unwitting. She kissed me with the usual winning, frank, devilish smile as I left this morning, hoped I would be brighter, forsooth, when I returned, and obviously did not for one moment imagine that I had discovered her ugly secret."

"And how did you discover it?"

"I woke up in the middle of the night with a strange foreboding of impending calamity. I am a man subject to presentiments. They rarely mislead me. A cold sweat came over me, and I listened with such intensity that I could almost have heard a fly walking on the ceiling. There was not a sound. I was on the point of waking Gertru—my wife, when she moved uneasily in her sleep and began to talk. I was spellbound. I could not move. I could not speak. I could do nothing but lie there in torture and listen to my wife revealing her perfidy in the unconsciousness of her slumber. 'Ernest,' she said—my name is Alexander, you know, Alexander Charles Soldene—'Ernest, you will love me always?' Then she threw her arm on my shoulder and raved on. 'Tell me, Ernest, dear, that you will think none the worse of me for what I am doing. For love of you I would sink to any depths, or I would rise to any heights. Oh, Ernest, take me in your arms and tell me you will love me ever!' There were more of these horrible mutterings, all spoken with a pathos, almost a fierceness, which I had never known her to possess in her whole nature. I had never been able to plumb the depths of her emotions. Such passions were not for her lawful spouse."

"What did you do?"

"I got up and dressed, went down stairs and dozed for the rest of the night on the sofa. She met me in the morning with a fine assumption of concern for my health, for I told her that I had been indisposed and was out of sorts. I have not said a word to her about her treachery. In the light of the knowledge I gained by her revelations I have pondered over various matters, and I can now see the cunning which I used to regard as girlish willfulness. I can now see how I have been tricked at every turn, cajoled and twisted round the little finger of this designing woman."

"Have you any idea who this Ernest may be?"

"No; it is a mystery. I have been through the list of our mutual acquaintances so far as my memory would enable me, but I cannot recall an Ernest who would be likely to fit these circumstances. Indeed the only Ernest I can think of is the Rev. P. E. Chellingham, the curate of our parish church, and Ernest is only his second name."

"Is there any man concerning whom you and your wife have had any words?"

"No, excepting one Bracebridge, a stockbroker. She happened to say she thought he was very good looking, and I said he looked capable of any form of felony. She replied that he always reminded her of a foreign count, and I rejoined that the count he reminded me of was a count in an indictment. But this was a long time ago, and his name isn't Ernest."

"Well, I must have Mrs. Soldene watched."

"Sir, you will do nothing of the sort. I cannot be a party to any espionage over my wife."

"Well, my dear sir, I see nothing yet upon which I could think of filing a petition. Who is to be cited as the corespondent, for instance? You either wish me to conduct the case or you don't."

"Well, do as you think best. Find out at any rate this precious Ernest and then let me know before going further."

"I must put some private inquiry agents to watch the house. I see no other way to go about it. You had better keep away from home if you can find a convenient pretext without exciting Mrs. Soldene's suspicions."

"Yes, I will. Let me know the instant you learn anything. Wire me at Alldridge's hotel. You know our house at Hampstead?"

"Yes, I have the address. Goodby and don't let this trouble affect you too much. I see but little cause at present, Mr. Soldene."

"But this incident of last night makes other incidents look black which hitherto were white. I fear my wife is no exception to the rule which Pope has laid down. My God, to have to think so of Gertrude!"

Three days later Mr. Soldene drove up and dashed into Mr. Beresford's office in feverish haste. The solicitor met him with a smile and a cordial hand shake, which was so prolonged that it maddened the expectant client, panting for news. Mr. Beresford, however, declined to be hurried.

"You got my wire, then?" he commenced.

"Of course I did. I should not have been here otherwise."

"Quite so. Now I understood from you in your previous interview, Mr. Soldene, that could that midnight communication of Mrs. Soldene's be cleared up and explained away there would be no reason for you to entertain any unfortunate doubts concerning her fidelity; that it was only in the light of that incident that any other matters appeared to compromise her?"

"Yes, that is so," assented Mr. Soldene, looking very bewildered.

Mr. Soldene's features formed a curious study. Gratification at the solicitor's news, mortification at the time the lawyer was occupying before imparting the specific information and surprise at the sudden turn the matter had taken all struggled for supremacy.

Mr. Beresford proceeded: "I had a discreet and reliable person charged to keep an eye upon Mrs. Soldene's movements. Without going too minutely into his report, we come to the part of it which concerns last night. My detective followed Mrs. Soldene to the Cromwell road assembly hall and found there was an entertainment going on in aid of the organ repairing fund of St. Andrew's Swiss cottage. Here is a programme by which you will see that Mrs. Soldene takes the part of Madge in the operetta 'Summer and Winter.'"

"Yes, I knew she was to act and sing in these amateur theatricals."

"You did? And that fact suggested nothing to your mind, Mr. Soldene?"

"Nothing apropos of this matter."

"Well, it did to me immediately. I sent along to French's to get a copy of 'Summer and Winter,' and if I can find the place I will read you some of Madge's lines. Yes, here they are: 'Ernest, you will love me always. Tell me, Ernest, dear, that you will think none the worse of me for what I am doing. For love of you I would sink'—and so on. When you thought you were listening to a confession, you were simply overhearing a private rehearsal. It was just as well I was not too hasty over filing that petition, eh?"

"Great heavens, what an escape!"—Exchange.

WATER AS A FOOD.

The Pros and the Cons of Ice Water Also Discussed.

It is generally acknowledged by physicians that too little fluid is taken rather than too much, and the great benefit derived from treatment at mineral springs is often quite as much due to the amount as to the kind of water—that is, so far as the cure is due to water at all and not to regular habits, exercise in the air, better mental condition, faith in the cure, etc.

Many diseases are directly due to too great concentration of the fluids of the body and are to be counteracted by the imbibition of larger quantities, for a time at least. To have sufficient water present is the rationale of water cures, especially that form which prescribes the drinking of a cupful of hot or cold water half an hour before meals. This not only washes out the stomach; it furnishes the medium for the active secretions, ptyalin, gastric juice, etc., in quantity. On the other hand, excess lies in the path of this as well as other things, and what is a rule for one is not a rule for another. However, if one finds that the taking of a pint of water will relieve that sense of oppression and indigestion which sometimes occurs an hour or two after a meal, and that only favorable effects follow, the inference is that too little was taken with the food. There is not much danger of taking too much clear water.

The temperature of the water to be drunk is often a vexed question. This may be left to the individual, for the quantity taken (one-half to one pint) at any time can have but little influence upon the temperature of the 14 pints of blood circulating rapidly about the 70 or more pounds of water in the tissues, which are maintained at a temperature of nearly 100 degrees.

For experiment two tumblers of ice water have been slowly swallowed and promptly siphoned out and found to have attained a temperature of 95 degrees in five minutes. It is true that it is possible to swallow ice water so rapidly and in such quantities that the stomach receives a momentary chill and disturbance sets in, but this is no reason why all ice water should be forbidden.—American Kitchen Magazine.

DIVIDED PORTIONS.

How a Young Man and His Girl Outwitted a French Waiter.

A young man and young woman, evidently of the "'Arry and 'is girl" kind, entered a table d'hote restaurant where all sorts of feathers flock together. They found a vacant table, and 'Arry was soon discussing the bill of fare, which, as usual, reads something like this: "Consomme or St. Germain, codfish or fried smelts, mutton chops or roast duck," and so on. The "ors" puzzled the pair. 'Arry finally asked the waiter if they could have only one of each of the "ors." The "oui" of the waiter was politely emphatic. Then they whispered together, but those near by caught enough to learn that the young woman had hit on a plan to get a portion of each food mentioned on the menu card.

Two kinds of soups came. They ladled out half the contents of each tureen, then changed plates and tureens and gave a taste of both. Then came the fish. Bessie ate just one half of the neat little pile of codfish on her plate and then traded off for 'Arry's, upon which he had generously left considerably more than 1½ of the 8 smelts provided him. And so on through the whole list, even up to the French pancakes, "or" the nuts, to the delight of the onlookers, who by this time had learned a thing or two about circumventing the "ors" on a table d'hote bill of fare. When the clever couple passed out of the restaurant, a big man, who couldn't contain himself, exploded thusly: "Well, well, that beats the five cent plate of ice cream with two spoons all hollow." Diners out who live under their hats here know a thing or two about economy and enjoyment at every stage of the game of life.—New York Cor. Pittsburg Dispatch.

DESTROYS BEAUTY.

SIR JAMES CRICHTON BROWNE ON WOMAN'S INTELLECTUAL WORK.

The Startling Warning of a Great English Physician Against the Higher Education of Our Girls—"What Will the Next Generation of Women Be Like?"

Sir James Crichton Browne, one of the most famous of English physicians, has made a fierce protest against the higher education of women. He urges many reasons against it, but the one with which he chiefly seeks to arrest public opinion before it is too late is that this education will destroy the physical beauty of woman.

His reasoning is so earnest, so serious and so scientific that it must force us to consider whether we are not doing wrong in permitting women to enter into a severe and continuous course of study. Every educational institution for women is concerned in this matter, from the public schools of New York to the best of women's colleges. In both cases girls and women are forced to enter into educational competition with boys and men.

We should remember how much is at stake. The beauty of woman in our clumsy civilization is the one relief to the weary eye in a world of ugliness and sordidness. This man of science tells us that we have inaugurated a system which will destroy it.

Shall we exchange the beauty of woman for a racial inheritance of nervous degeneration?

Would it not be a sorry translation?

Should we not make an effort to preserve those graces of form which have inspired the art of the world and alone keep us from utter absorption in the struggle for gain? These are the questions which the physician asks.

The process by which a man's education inflicted on a woman reduces her to ugliness he declares to be a very simple and natural one. It consists chiefly in the disorganization of her nervous system. The results are loss of graceful outlines, loss of appetite, lines in the face, bad teeth, bad complexion, short sight and possibly hysteria, epilepsy and insanity.

There is a growing tendency around us, says Sir James, to ignore intellectual distinctions between the sexes. The bodily differences between men and women are universal and intimate and involve every organ and tissue. They extend from the skin to the marrow of the bones, from the crown of the head—for, according to Broca, the female cranium is less elevated than that of the male—to the sole of the foot, for, according to Delannay, woman has a plantar arch flatter than that of man, which perhaps accounts for her partiality for high heeled boots.

But his chief purpose is to call attention to the sexual differences in one bodily organ—the brain. It is a matter of common observation that women have smaller heads than men, and it is a matter of scientific observation that, in all peoples and races without exception, the absolute weight of the entire brain is, on the average, greater in men than in women. The advocates of woman's rights have argued that the deficiency in her brain weight when compared with that of men is to be accounted for by her fewer inches, but he quotes figures to prove that there is a great excess of brain weight in favor of the male, even when allowance is made for stature. The average excess of weight in the male brain over the female, between the ages of 20 and 30 years, is 6.01 ounces.

The smaller size of the female brain is a fundamental sexual distinction. It is not to be accounted for by the hypothesis that environment, educational advantages and habits of life, acting through a long series of generations, have stimulated the growth of the cerebrum in one sex more than in the other. This is made clear by the fact that the same differences in brain weight between men and women have been found in savage races. There are also grounds for believing that there is a difference in the balance of parts in the male and female brains respectively.

It is in the sympathetic accord of the differentiated sexes that human progress can alone be hoped for:

He is a half part of a blessed man,
Left to be divided by such a she,
And she a fair divided excellence,
Whose fullness of perfection lies in him.

And blindness to this complementary relation of the sexes, so patent to Shakespeare, is what leads wise men—wise, but ignorant or contemptuous of biology—to sanction intersexual competition in education and for subsistence with its ruinous effects.

"Those tall, graceful girls," says Sir James in a final outburst, "whom we see around us so plentifully today—and never in the world's history has woman's beauty been so beautiful as in England today—those tall, graceful, lovely girls are the offspring of mothers who had not the advantages of a high school education.

"What will the next generation of English women be like? I saw a vision once that has haunted me ever since. It was of a score of sweet girl graduates from a celebrated college, standing together in a group on the platform of a provincial railroad station waiting for trains to carry them home at the end of the term. Sweet they were, I doubt not; most of them carried musical instruments, but they were not, upon the whole—well, not just 'the fairest of the fair' to look upon.

"I am afraid I shall be called ribald and profane, but I should describe them as pantaloonlike girls, for many of them had a stooping gait and withered appearance, shrunk shanks and spectacles on nose. Let us conserve the beauty of our English girls very jealously. I would rather that they remain ignorant of logarithms than lose one jot of it."—New York Journal.

What Cathode Means.

Let us see what we mean by the term cathode. If we should break the tiny filament of an Edison incandescent lamp at the middle of the glowing loop, the light would go out. If, now, we connect the two ends of the broken filament to the poles of a battery of a great many thousand voltaic cells, such as are commonly used to ring house bells, we should be able to light the lamp again, not by incandescence, but by a feeble glow which pervades the whole bulb. The ends of the broken filament would glow, and the glow at one end of the filament would be different in appearance from that of the other. The broken filament, by means of which the electrical energy enters the bulb, is called the anode, and the filament by means of which, in ordinary language, it leaves the bulb, is called the cathode. Now the great peculiarity of the cathode rays is this—they seem to be independent of the position of the anode, and they stream out from the cathode like the beam of a searchlight, striking the walls of the inclosing vessel.—Professor John Trowbridge in Scribner's.

Voices From the Basket.

First Egg—Think of going to the theater?

Second Egg—Probably, if I feel strong enough. I'm willing to go broke on a good, loud tragedian any time.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

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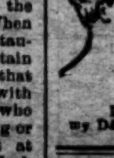

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RESOURCES.			LIABILITIES.	
Loans		$556,687 17	Capital	$125,000 00
Overdrafts		15 76	Surplus	$15,000 00
U. S. 4 per cent. Bonds (at par)		50,000 00	Undivided profits	17,128 91— 62,128 91
Banking House and Fixtures		10,0 0 00	Circulation	44 970 00
Due from other Banks	155,701 84		Total Deposits	719,521 63
Cash on hand	179,815 77—	335,517 61		
Total		$952,2 0 54	Total	$952,220 54

DIRECTORS:—J. W. Norwood, W. E. Springer, D. L. Gore, C. W. Worth, S. P. McNair, E. J. Powers, Sam'l Bear, Jr., H. L. Vollers, W. C. Coker, Jr, P. L. Bridgers, G. A. Norwood, Greenvile, S. C.

New York correspondent, Chemical National Bank.

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NOTICE.

Foreclosure Sale of Real Estate.

BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE OF THE Superior Court of New Hanover county, in the cause therein pending wherein Thomas J. Gore is plaintiff and E. W. Hewlett and wife Fannie F. Hewlett are defendants, made at the September term, 1896, the undersigned Commissioner therein appointed will expose for sale, at the Court House door, on Friday, the 8th day of January, 1897, at 12 o'clock M., to the highest bidder, at public auction, for cash, all that lot of land in the City of Wilmington, N. C., bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northern line of Dock street 130 feet west of the northwestern intersection of Eighth and Dock streets and running thence westwardly along the said northern line of Dock street 44 feet, thence northwardly parallel with Eighth street 130 feet, thence eastwardly parallel with Dock street 44 feet, and thence southwardly parallel with Eighth street 130 feet to Dock street, the beginning; the same being part of lots 4 and 5 in Block 156, in the City of Wilmington, and the same conveyed by mortgage to the plaintiff by the defendants which is recorded at pages 544 et seq. of Book No. 12 of the Records in the office of the Register of Deeds of New Hanover county, N. C. This the 8th day of December, 1896.

JOHN G. MARSHALL, Commissioner.
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A M	P M	—WILMINGTON—	P M	P M
	3 00	Lv...Mulberry street...Ar	12 40	
7 00	3 10	Lv...Surry street...Ar	12 30	3 25
9 50		Ar...Jacksonville...Lv		12 15
11 00	3 55	Lv " Ar	10 43	10 2.
11 55	4 30	Lv...Maysville...Lv	10 09	9 18
12 30	4 46	Lv...Pollocksville...Lv	9 55	8 40
1 30	5 3	Ar...Newbern...Lv	9 20	8 40
	P M		A M	

Nos. 5 and 6 mixed trains.
Nos. 7 and 8 passenger trains.
Trains 8 and 7 p m make connection with trains on A. & N. C. R. R. for Morehead City and Beaufort.
Connection with Steamer Neuse at Newbern to and from Elizabeth City and Norfolk Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
Steamer Geo D. Purdy makes daily trips between Jacksonville and New River points.
*Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
‡Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
†Daily except Sunday.

H. A. WHITING, General Manager.
J. W. MARTENIS, Traffic Manager. my 22 tf

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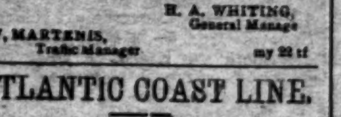


SCHEDULE IN EFFECT DEC. 13, 1896.

DEPARTURE FROM WILMINGTON—NORTHBOUND.

DAILY 9.35 A M — No. 48—Passenger—Due Magnolia 10.50 a m, Warsaw 11.11 a m, Goldsboro 12.01 a m, Wilson 12.48 p m, Rocky Mount 1.25 p m, Tarboro 2.50 p m, Weldon 3.39 p m, Petersburg 5.32 p m, Richmond 6.40 p m, Norfolk 6.05 p m, Washington 11.10 p m, Baltimore 12.53 p m, Philadelphia 3.45 a m, New York 6.53 a m, †Boston 3.30 p m.

DAILY 7.15 P M — No. 40—Passenger—Due Magnolia 8.55 p m, Warsaw 9.10 p m, Goldsboro 10.10 p m, Wilson 11.46 p m, †Tarboro 6.45 a m, Rocky Mount 11.55 p m, Weldon 1.44 a m, †Norfolk 10.30 a m, Petersburg 3.22 a m, Richmond 4.20 a m, Washington 7.41 a m, Baltimore 9.05 a m, Philadelphia 11.35 a m, New York 2.03 p m, Boston 8.30 p m.

SOUTHBOUND.

DAILY 3.25 P M — No. 55—Passenger—Due Lake Waccamaw 4.32 p m, Chadbourn 5.14 p m, Marion 6.05 p m, Florence 6.45 p m, Sumter 8.37 p m, Columbia 9.5 p m, Denmark 6.20 a m, Augusta 8.00 a m, Macon 11.00 a m, Atlanta 12.15 p m, Charleston 10.20 p m, Savannah 1.50 a m, Jacksonville 7.00 a m, St. Augustine 10.30 a m, Tampa 4 35 p m.

ARRIVALS AT WILMINGTON—FROM THE NORTH.

DAILY 5.45 P M — No. 49—Passenger—Leave *Boston 1.03 p m, New York 9.00 p m, Philadelphia 12.05 a m, Baltimore 2.50 a m, Washington 4.30 a m, Richmond 9.05 a m, Petersburg 10.00 a m, Norfolk 8.40 a m, Weldon 11.50 a m, Tarboro 12.12 p m, Rocky Mount 12.45 p m, Wilson 2.14 p m, Goldsboro 3.10 p m, Warsaw 4.02 p m, Magnolia 4.16 p m.

DAILY 9.30 a m — No. 41—Passenger—Leave Boston 12.00 n m, New York 9.30 p m, Philadelphia 12.09 p m, Baltimore 2.25 p m, Washington 3.46 p m, Richmond 7.30 p m, Petersburg 8.12 p m, †Norfolk 2.25 p m, Weldon 9.44 p m, †Tarboro 6.05 p m, Rocky Mount 5.40 a m, leave Wilson 6.15 a m, Goldsboro 7.00 a m, Warsaw 7.51 a m, Magnolia 8.03 a m.

FROM THE SOUTH.

DAILY 12 15 p m — No. 54—Passenger—Leave Tampa 7.40 a m, Sanford 1.45 p m, Jacksonville 7 10 p m, Savannah 12.10 night, Charleston 5.30 a m, Columbia 5.50 a m, Atlanta 7.15 a m, Macon 9.00 a m, Augusta 2.25 p m, Denmark 4.37 p m, Sumter 7.12 a m, Florence 8.55 a m, Marion 9.34 a m, Chadbourn 10.35 a m, Lake Waccamaw 11.06 a m.

†Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 4.10 p m, Halifax 4.28 p m, arrive Scotland Neck 5.20 p m, Greenville 6.57 p m, Kinston 7 55 p m. Returning, leaves Kinston 7 20 a m, Greenville 8.22 a m. Arriving Halifax at 11 00 a m, Weldon 11.20 a m, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 8.00 a m and 2 00 p m, arrive Parmele 8.50 a m and 3 40 p m; returning leaves Parmele 9 53 a m and 6 30 p m, arrives Washington 11 25 a m and 7.30 p m. Daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily at 5.30 p m, arrives Plymouth 7.40 p m. Returning, leaves Plymouth daily at 7.3 a m., Arrive Tarboro 9.10 a m.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 7 10 a m; arrive Smithfield, N. C., 8.3 a m. Returning, leaves Smithfield 9 00 a m, arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 10 25 a m.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4.30 p m, arrives Nashville 5.05 p m, Spring Hope 5.30 p m. Returning leaves Spring Hope 8 a m, Nashville 8 35 a m; arrive Rocky Mount 9 05 a m, daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leave Warsaw for Clinton Daily except Sunday at 11.10 a m and 9 15 p m; returning leave Clinton at 7.00 a m and 3.00 p m.

Florence Railroad leave Pee Dee 9 10 a m, arrive Latta 9.30 a m, Dillon 9 42 a m, Rowland 10 00 a m, returning leaves Rowland 5 38 p m, arrives Dillon 5.56 p m, Latta 6.09 p m, Pee Dee 6.3 p m, daily.

Trains on Conway Branch leave Hub at 8.30 a m, Chadbourn 10.40 a m, arrive Conway 1.00 p m, leave Conway 2 25 p m, Chadbourn 5.30 p m, arrive Hub 6.00 p m. Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Cheraw and Darlington Railroad leave Florence 8 55 a m, 9 40 a m and 8 00 p m, arrive Darlington 9 28 a m, 10 20 a m and 8 30 p m, leave Darlington 9 31 a m and 10 40 a m, arrive Cheraw 10 40 a m and 12 30 p m, leave Cheraw 12 45 p m, arrive Wadesboro 2 25 p m. Returning leave Wadesboro 3 p m, arrive Cheraw 4 45 p m, leave Cheraw 4 45 p m and 5 15 p m arrive Darlington 7.1 p m and 6 21 p m. Leave Darlington 7 15 p m, 6 27 and 7 45 a m, arrive Florence 8.40 p m, 6 55 p m and 8 15 a m. Daily except Sunday. Sunday trains leave Floyds 7 30 a m, Darlington 8 45 a m, arrive Florence 8 10 a m. Returning leave Florence 9 a m, Darlington 9 30 a m, arrive Floyds 9 40 a m. Trains leave Gibson 6 15 a m, Bennettsville 6 41 a m, arrive Darlington 7.40 a m Sumter 9 25 a m. Returning, leave Sumter 6 45 p m, Darlington 8 35 p m, arrive Bennettsville 9 26 p m Gibson 9 50 p m.

Central of South Carolina Railroad leave Sumter 6 37 p m, Manning 6.51 p m, arrive Lane's 7 37 p m, leave Lanes 8 36 a m, Manning 9.05 a m, arrive Sumter 9.35 a m. Daily.

Georgetown and Western Railroad leave Lanes 9.30 a m, 7 10 p m, arrive Georgetown 12 m, 8.30 p m, leave Georgetown 7 a m, 3 p m, arrive Lanes 8.25 a m, 5.25 p m. Daily except Sunday.

Wilson and Fayetteville Branch leave Wilson 2.05 p m, 11.16 p m, arrive Selma 2.50 p m, Smithfield 2.55 p m, Dunn 3.35 p m, Fayetteville 4.15 p m, 1.07 a m, Rowland 5.38 p m, returning leave Rowland 10 00 a m, Fayetteville 11.20 a m, 10.3 p m, Dunn 12.07 a m, Smithfield 12.48 p m, Selma 1.00 p m, arrive Wilson 1.43 p m, 12 10 p m.

Manchester & Augusta Railroad train leaves Sumter 4 40 a m, Creston 5 2 a m, arrive Denmark 6 20 a m. Returning leave Denmark 4 37 p m, Creston 5 53 p m, Sumter 6 50 p m. Daily.

Pregnalls Branch train leaves Creston 5 45 a m, arrive Pregnalls 9 15 a m. Returning leaves Pregnalls 10 p m, arrives Creston 3 50 p m. Daily except Sunday.

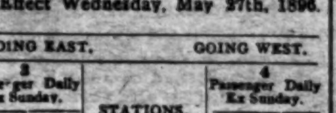
Bishopville Branch trains leave Elliott 11 10 a m and 7.35 p m, arrive Lucknow 1 p m and 8.25 p m. Returning leave Lucknow 6 05 a m and 2 00 p m, arrive Elliott 8 25 a m and 3 30 p m.

†Daily except Sunday. *Sunday only.

H. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agent.
J. R. KENLY, Gen'l Manager.
T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager. dec 15 tf

Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad

[Time Table.]



In Effect Wednesday, May 27th, 1896.

GOING EAST. 3 Passenger Daily Ex Sunday. Arrive	Leave	STATIONS.	GOING WEST. 4 Passenger Daily Ex Sunday. Arrive	Leave
P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.
	3 20	Goldsboro	11 25	
4 12	4 12	Kinston	10 32	
5 25	5 35	Newbern	9 17	9 30
6 37	6 40	Morehead City	8 01	8 17
P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.

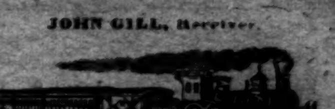
Train 4 connects with W. & W. train bound North, leaving Goldsboro at 11.35 a m, and with Southern Railway train West, leaving Goldsboro 2.00 p m., and with W. N. & N. at Newbern for Wilmington and intermediate points.

Train 3 connects with Southern Railway train, arriving at Goldsboro 3 00 p m, and with W. & W. train from the North at 3.05 p. m. No. 1 train also connects with W. N. & N. for Wilmington and intermediate points.

S. L. DILL, Sup't.
ma 27 tf

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co.

JOHN GILL, Receiver.



CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

IN EFFECT NOVEMBER 15, 1896.

SOUTH BOUND DAILY No. 1.	MAIN LINE.	NORTH BOUND DAILY No. 2.
7 45 p. m.	Ar...Wilmington...Lv	7 10 a.
4 35 "	Lv...Fayetteville...Ar	11 00 a m
4 15 "	Ar...Fayetteville...Lv	11 21 "
4 12 "	Ar Fayetteville Junc Lv	11 27 "
2 55 "	Lv...Sanford...Lv	1 00 p. m
12 41 "	Lv...Climax...Lv	2 50 "
12 10 "	Lv...Greensboro...Ar	3 18 "
11 55 a m	Ar...Greensboro...Lv	3 25 "
11 07 "	Lv...Stokesdale...Lv	4 10 "
10 32 "	Lv..Walnut Cove...Lv	4 40 "
10 04 "	Lv...Rural Hall...Lv	5 10 "
8 40 "	Lv...Mt Airy...Ar	6 25 "

SOUTH BOUND DAILY No. 3.	Bennettsville Division.	NORTH BOUND DAILY No. 4.
7 32 p m	Ar...Bennettsville...Lv	8 30 a. m.
6 17 "	Lv...Maxton...Ar	9 40 "
5 26 "	Lv...Red Springs...Lv	10 18 "
4 45 "	Lv...Hope Mills...Lv	11 01 "
4 28 "	Lv...Fayetteville...Ar	11 19

SOUTH BOUND Daily except Sunday. No. 15. MIXED.	Factory and Madison Branches.	NORTH BOUND Daily except Sunday. No. 16. MIXED.
6 00 p m	Ar...Ramseur...Lv	6 45 a.
4 15 "	Lv...Climax...Lv	8 35 "
3 20 "	Lv...Greensboro...Ar	9 20 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16 MIXED. daily ex su
Leave Greensboro	9 35 a. m
Leave Stokesdale	10 47 "
Arrive Madison	11 55 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15. MIXED. daily ex su
Leave Madison	12 30 p m
Leave Stokesdale	1 28 "
Arrive Greensboro	2 40 "

NORTH-BOUND CONNECTIONS

At Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points North and East, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company, at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western R. R. for Winston-Salem.

SOUTH-BOUND CONNECTIONS

At Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Roanoke and points North and West, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company for Raleigh, Richmond and all points North and East, at Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points South, at Maxton with the Seaboard Air Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points South and Southwest.

W. E. KYLE, Gen'l Passenger Agent.
J. W. FRY, Gen'l Manager.
nov 15 tf

SEABOARD AIR LINE S.A.L. VESTIBULED LIMITED TRAINS. DOUBLE DAILY SERVICE

WEST AND SOUTH.

APRIL 5th, 1896.		No 41	No 403
Leave Wilmington,	S. A. L.	P. M. *3 20	A. M.
Arrive Maxton	"	6 12	
Arrive Hamlet	"	6 5[illegible]	
Leave Hamlet	"	7 15	*9 10
Arrive Wadesboro	"	8 01	9 53
Arrive Monroe	"	8 55	10 40
Leave Monroe	"	9 10	10 45
Arrive Charlotte	"	10 20	11 35
Arrive Lincolnton	"		P. M. 12 56
Arrive Shelby	"		1 50
Arrive Rutherfordton	"		3 00
Leave Hamlet	S. A. L.	A. M. †9 25	
Arrive Osborne	"	9 50	
" Kollock	"	10 25	
" Cheraw	"	10 4[illegible]	
Leave Cheraw	S. A. L.		P. M. †5 30
" Kollock			5 50
" Osborne			6 25
Arrive Hamlet			6 50
Leave Wilmington	S. A. L.	P. M. *3 20	
" Monroe	"	9 05	A. M. *10 45
Arrive Chester	"	10 32	12 08
" Clinton	"	11 58	P. M. 1 20
" Greenwood	"	A. M. 1 00	2 33
" Abbeville	"	1 32	2 58
" Elberton	"	2 36	4 00
" Athens	"	3 38	5 10
" Atlanta	"	5 2[illegible]	6 45
Leave Atlanta	A. & W. P.	5 35	
Ar Montgomery	West of Ala.	10 45	
Arrive Mobile	L. & N.	P. M. 4 10	
" New Orleans		*8 30	
Arrive Columbia	C. N. & L.	A. M. *10 00	P. M. *4 30
Arrive Augusta	P. R. & W. C.	†9 35	P. M. *5 05
Arrive Macon	M. & N.		P. M. *6 40

EAST AND NORTH

APRIL 5th, 1896.		No 38	No 402
Leave Wilmington	S. A. L.		P. M. *3 20
Arrive Hamlet	"	A. M.	6 53
Leave Hamlet	"	*8 15	10 37
Arrive Southern Pines	"	9 15	11 21
" Raleigh	"	11 26	A. M. 1 22
" Henderson	"	P. M. 1 0[illegible]	2 33
" Weldon	"	*3 00	*4 05
Arrive Portsmouth	S. A. L.	P. M. *5 50	A. M. *7 30
" Norfolk	"	6 00	7 50
Arrive Richmond	A. C. L.	*6 40	*6 10
" Washington	P. R. R.	11 10	10 45
" Baltimore	"	A. M. 12 4[illegible]	P. M. 12 05
" Philadelphia	"	3 45	2 20
" New York	"	*6 53	*4 53

Arrive in Wilmington from all points North, East, South and West, 12 50 noon Daily, and 8.50 a. m. daily except Monday.

Pullman Sleepers between Hamlet and Atlanta. Trains 403, 402, 41 and 38.

Pullman Sleepers between Hamlet and Portsmouth. Trains 402, 403, 38 and 41.

Pullman Sleepers between Hamlet and Washington. Trains 403 and 402. Trains 403 and 402 are "The Atlanta Special."

Pullman Sleepers between Charlotte and Richmond. Trains 402 and 403.

Close connections at Atlanta for New Orleans, Chattanooga, Nashville, Memphis and the West and Northwest.

Close connections at Portsmouth for Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and the East.

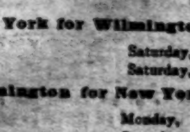
*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday. ‡Daily ex. Monday.

For further information apply to

THOS. D. MEARES, Gen'l Agent, Wilmington, N C.
T. J. ANDERSON, Gen'l Pass. Agt.
H. W. B. GLOVER, Traffic Manager.
V. E. McBEE, Gen Supt.
E. ST. JOHN, Vice-President and Gen'l Manager.
ma 13 tf

The Clyde Steamship Co.

New York, Wilmington, N. C. AND Georgetown, S. C., Lines.



New York for Wilmington.

CROATAN,	Saturday,	Jan. 9
ONEIDA,	Saturday,	Jan. 16

Wilmington for New York.

ONEIDA,	Monday,	Jan. 11
CROATAN,	Saturday,	Jan. 16

Wilmington for Georgetown, S. C.

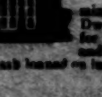
CROATAN,	Tuesday,	Jan. 12
ONEIDA,	Tuesday,	Jan. 19

Through Bills Lading and Lowest Through Rates guaranteed to and from points in North and South Carolina.

For freight or passage apply to

H. G. SMALLBONES, Supt., Wilmington, N. C.
THEO. G. EGER, T. M., Bowling Green, N. Y.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, Bowling Green, N. Y.
jan 6 tf

D. O'Connor,



REAL ESTATE AGENT, Wilmington, N. C. Stores, Offices and Dwellings for rent. Houses and Lots for sale on easy terms. Rents, taxes and insurance attended to promptly. Cash loaned on improved city real estate. sep 6 tf

The Morning Star.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY MORNING, JAN. 8, 1897

STEAMER DAUNTLESS

Applied for and Refused Clearance to Nuevitas, Cuba, with Cargo of Arms and Ammunition.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., Jan. 7.—Although the steam tug Dauntless is in custody of an officer of the revenue cutter Boutwell as a result of her last trip, from which she returned Monday night, her owner, W. A. Bisbee, this morning applied for clearance papers for the steamer to go to Nuevitas, Cuba, with a cargo of arms and ammunition. W. A. Bisbee, Geo. R. Foster and Capt. W. Myers, called at the custom house and made a formal application for the clearance of the vessel. Deputy Collector O. Hopkins, who is in charge of the office during the absence of Collector Bisbee, refused to grant the clearance until authorized to do by the Secretary of the Treasury. At the request of the owner, he telegraphed the Secretary for permission to clear the vessel. Secretary Carlisle replied, ordering the collector to refuse clearance until further orders. The officers of the Dauntless still deny that they have been to Cuba. All that can be gotten from them is that they transferred the men and cargo taken from No Name Key to another vessel, presumably the Bermuda.

Nothing has yet been done towards libelling the Dauntless for violating the navigation laws by going into foreign waters without clearing, or violating the neutrality laws. It is probable that a libel of information will be filed in a day or two.

THE FAMINE IN INDIA.

Great Relief Afforded by Rains in November and December—The Situation Still Grave—Hundreds of Thousands of People Suffering.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 7.—A meeting of the Supreme Council was held here to-day, at which Sir John Woodburn stated that India had been saved from the greatest calamity of the century by the rains which had opportunely fallen in November and December, thus checking the widespread drought. Further rains last week, he said, had greatly benefitted the large area of wheat sown Nevertheless the situation was still grave. Nearly 750 000 persons were receiving relief and the Government was freely contributing money, and men to distribute it.

The Earl of Elgin, the Viceroy of India, endorsed Sir John Woodburn's statement and added that it was what the Government was awaiting in order to give better effect to proposals for relief. The Government, however, could have nothing to do with appeals to private charity. The relief funds were ample and it could never be said that the full resources of the Empire had not been used in relieving the distress.

SPOTS AND FUTURES.

New York Sun's Review of the Cotton Market.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—The *Sun* says: Spot cotton here advanced 1-16c. with sales of 100 bales for export and 81 for spinning. Middling uplands 7 3-16c against 8¼c last year; New Orleans and Gulf 7 1-16c against 8¼c last year.

The speculation to-day was extremely dull and uninteresting. The trading, what there was of it, was almost wholly local and the fluctuations in prices were confined within a narrow range. The course of the Liverpool market was disappointing, and at the opening prices here declined slightly. But there was very little pressure to sell, and on a small demand the loss was recovered and prices slowly advanced. The receipts at the ports and the interior towns were light and there was a small demand here for account of New Orleans. The market there will be closed to-morrow and shorts covered. The dullness of the speculation, however offsets the small crop movement and prevents any marked rise in prices.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

Wheat Regained Some of Its Lost Ground—Corn and Oats Closed Higher—Pork Products Declined.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—Wheat to-day regained some of the ground lost yesterday. May wheat opened from 82 to 81⅞c, sold between 81¼ and 82⅝c, closing at 82¼—1c higher than yesterday. Cash wheat was firm and 1c per bushel higher.

May corn opened at 25⅝c, sold between 25¼ and 25⅝@25¾c closing at 25⅝c—a shade over yesterday. Cash corn was steady and unchanged.

May oats closed ⅛@¼c higher. Cash oats were firm and a shade higher.

The market for products was narrow. The feeling at the start was derived from the hog market but later it was influenced more or less by the action of wheat. At the close firmness predominated. May pork closed 5c higher, May lard and ribs each 2½@5c higher.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

The President and Mrs. Cleveland Gave the First State Dinner of the Social Season.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The President and Mrs. Cleveland gave the first State dinner of the social season at the Executive Mansion to-night. The State dining room was flooded with electric lights, which set off the floral decorations and potted plants, ferns and palms to great advantage. The East room, in which the guests were received, was beautifully decorated. The mantels were banked with flowers and running ivy was pendant on the magnificent chandeliers, through which the electric lights sparkled with charming effect. Huge palms were set about the vast room, making it look like a tropical garden. The guests were the members of the Cabinet and members of the Senate and House of Representatives, with ladies of their families.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, January 7.—Rosin quiet; strained common to good $1 70@1 73½. Spirits turpentine steady at 27½@28¼c.

CHARLESTON, January 7.—Spirits turpentine firm at 24½c; sales — casks. Rosin firm; sales — barrels; A, B, C, D, E, F $1 40, G $1 45, H $1 50, I, $1 65, K $1 70, M $1 80, N $2 00, W G $2 20, W W $2 50.

SAVANNAH, January 7.—Spirits turpentine firm at 25¾c; sales of 78 casks; receipts were 868 casks. Rosin firm; sales 3 000 barrels; receipts 5 096 barrels; A, B, C, D, E $1 50, G $1 55, H $1 65, I $1 75, K $1 80, M $1 95, N $2 00, W G $2 20, W W $2 25.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

CUBAN INDEPENDENCE.

SEVERAL MEMORIALS PRESENTED IN THE SENATE.

Joint Resolution Introduced by Senator Mills Declaring That Congress Has the Right to Recognize Cuba—Bill Passed Amending the Navigation Laws—Debate in the House Upon Proposition to Refund Indebtedness of the Pacific Railway Company.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Several memorials were presented by Mr. Cullom, Republican, of Illinois, in favor of the recognition of Cuban independence, and one from the Commercial Club of Chicago, endorsing the policy of the administration regarding Cuba.

This was followed by the introduction of a joint resolution by Mr. Mills, Democrat, of Texas, declaring that "the expediency of recognizing the independence of a foreign government belongs to Congress, and when Congress shall so determine the Executive shall act in harmony with the legislative department of the government; second, that the independence of the Republic of Cuba ought to be, and hereby is recognized, and the sum of $10,000 is hereby appointed for salary and expenses of a minister of that government whenever such minister shall be appointed by the President."

Mr. Mills gave notice that he would address the Senate to morrow in support of the joint resolution. Meanwhile it lies on the table. Later in the session the Senate voted to adjourn from to-day until Monday and Mr. Mills changed the notice of his Cuban speech from to-morrow to Monday.

Some half dozen bills were taken from the calendar and passed, including one to pay Samuel C. Reed, Jr., son of Capt. Reed of the famous privateer General Armstrong, $16,896, being the unexpended balance of the appropriation of $70,789 made in 1881, as indemnity for the destruction of the privateer by the British in the neutral harbor of Fayal in 1815.

An effort was made by Mr. Sherman to secure consideration of the Senate bill fixing a uniform standard of classification and grading of wheat, corn, oats, barley and rye. Much opposition was developed to it and the bill was not taken up.

The House bill for the appointment of a non-partisan commission to collect information and to consider and recommend legislation to meet the problems presented by labor, agriculture and capital was reached on the calendar and was antagonized by Mr. Aldrich of Rhode Island, "as the most chimerical idea ever presented to the American Congress." The morning hour expired without action being taken on it and the bill remains on the calendar.

Then the unfinished business—being the bill extending the principle of the Homestead laws to all the lands acquired from Indian tribes, was taken up and was opposed in a long speech by Mr. Platt of Connecticut, Republican. It was advocated by Mr. Stewart of Nevada, Populist, who characterized opposition to it as "pitiful higgling." The bill went over without action.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Morgan of Alabama, Democrat, and agreed to, directing the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Department to inquire into the circumstances of the abstraction of certain papers as to Pacific railroad matters from the files in the Treasury Department, as mentioned in a communication from that Department last Tuesday.

A substitute was passed for the House bill of last session to amend the laws relating to navigation; and a substitute for another House bill to amend the laws relating to American seamen was discussed up to adjournment.

The "Loud" bill, in reference to second class mail matter, was received from the House and was referred to the Postoffice Committee.

One of the papers referred to yesterday by Mr. Call—a statement as to the facts in the Sanguilly case in Cuba—was presented by Mr. Call, read in full and ordered printed in the *Record*. It was signed, he said, by Edward E. Robbins, a Republican member of the next Congress.

At 5 30 o'clock the Senate adjourned until Monday next.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The debate upon the proposition to refund the indebtedness of the Pacific Railroad Company to the Government was begun in the House to-day under an order adopted last month, which set apart the rest of this week for that purpose. General discussion will be continued to morrow and on Saturday the bill will be open to amendments. A vote on its passage will be taken Monday next.

At 5.10 o'clock the House adjourned until to-morrow.

THE TOBACCO TRUST.

Argument Begun in the Case in the Chicago Courts Against the American Tobacco Company.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—The hearing of arguments in the case of the people against the American Tobacco Company was begun this morning before Judge Gibbons. This case is probably the greatest and most far-reaching of the suits begun by Attorney General Malony against alleged trusts. Hon. Chas. H. Aldrich, of New York, counsel for the American Tobacco Company, opened the case. His argument was in support of a demurrer to the bill filed by Mr. Malony. Mr. Aldrich read copiously from his brief. This brief first sets out at length the allegations made in the people's bill, which declares the tobacco company is a trust. The firms composing the alleged trust and the stock they owned were: Allen & Ginter, 30 per cent.; Duke, Sons & Co., 80 per cent.; Kinney Tobacco Co., 30 per cent; Wm. S. Kimball & Co., 10 per cent.; Goodwin & Co., 10 per cent. The capital stock was $35,000,000.

BANK FAILURES

At Canton, Minn., and Eauclaire, Wisconsin—All Small Institutions.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

PRESTON, MINN., Jan. 7.—The Bank of Canton, at Canton, with a capital of $10 000, and the Citizens' Bank, of Lanesboro, a small institution, both owned and operated by Field, Kelsey & Co., suspended business yesterday.

EAUCLAIRE, WIS., Jan. 7.—The Commercial Bank of Eauclaire, capital $30,000, closed to-day. The failure is due to the suspension of the Allemania Bank, of St. Paul. President Allen states that the Eauclaire institution will wind up its affairs and that depositors will be paid in full.

John Vaughan and Gus Homer, armed with a pistol and knife, engaged in a duel yesterday at Memphis, Tenn. Homer is dead and Vaughan is in a dying condition. Vaughan quarrelled with his wife, and Homer took sides with the woman, precipitating the duel. The woman is under arrest as an accessory.

In Olden Times

People overlooked the importance of permanently beneficial effects and were satisfied with transient action; but now that it is generally known that Syrup of Figs will permanently overcome habitual constipation, well-informed people will not buy other laxatives, which act for a time, but finally injure the system.

HORRIBLE MURDERS.

FIVE PERSONS KILLED BY A NEGRO NEAR SUMTER, S. C.

Mr. Ben Wilson, His Son Wesley, Mrs. Wesley Wilson and Two Negroes the Victims—The Sheriff of the County and a Posse in Pursuit of the Fiend—Particulars of the Tragedy.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHARLESTON S. C., Jan. 7.—A special to the *News and Courier* from Sumter, S. C., says: All Sumter was aroused this morning when the news flashed over the wires that Simon Cooper killed old Mr. Ben Wilson, his son Wesley and Mrs. Wesley Wilson. The first information of the hellish work was received about 9 o'clock, and shortly afterwards Sheriff Pierson received a telegram confirming the report, adding further that Cooper had also killed two negroes—a man and a girl. Sheriff Pierson as soon as possible organized a posse and chartering a special train, left for Lynchburg. When the special reached Maysville the sheriff received information that Cooper had been seen to pass near the town a short time before, so the train was stopped at Maysville and a part of the posse left for St. Charles and the others took the public road coming towards Sumter. These two parties, in conjunction with posses from Maysville, are scouring every foot of the land between Maysville and Sumter.

The facts in regard to the killing of the five people, as received at Sumter at 3 30 p. m., are as follows: Simon Cooper went to Lynchburg yesterday afternoon for the purpose of forcing a young colored girl to marry him. The girl and her mother by some means escaped and ran into the swamp. As soon as possible after Cooper's appearance in the town a posse was organized and went in pursuit of him, he having left as soon as he failed to get the girl. The posse came within two hundred yards of him at one time, when he shot at them and retreated. He forced some negroes to go with him and kept them with him all night. He came out of the woods about daylight and went to the house of a colored man named Boyle, took his horse and compelled Boyle's son to accompany him. From there he went to the house of the Wilsons, about a mile distant, where the horrible crime was committed.

Mr. Baker, who lives near by, says he heard considerable shooting, and saw Mrs. Wilson go to the buggy-house with Cooper to get the harness and then go back into the house, Cooper following her. Cooper a short time afterwards came out on the piazza, shooting in every direction, and forced Boyle's boy to harness the horse to Mrs. Wilson's buggy. He got in the buggy and only went a few yards when he met a colored man named Smith. He killed him, and as he passed Baker's house shot at Baker's children, who were on the piazza.

Where he went no one knows at this time, but he will be found. Hundreds of determined men are scouring the woods in every direction and speedy vengeance will be meted to this human fiend. When the bodies of the Wilsons were found this morning, the old gentleman, 75 years old, was sitting up in the bed with a shot gun in one hand, his son Wesley was in another bed, with his head split, while on the floor lay the body of the woman, with her head smashed in and her throat cut.

Smith, the negro who was killed on the road, was found with an axe still in the back of his neck and his head half severed from his body.

The dead people were inoffensive, peaceable citizens.

These are the facts as we are able to get them from the excited and determined men from Lynchburg, who came into this city this afternoon.

HON. WM. J. BRYAN

At a Big Banquet in Chicago in Celebration of Andrew Jackson's Birth.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHICAGO, January 7.—Wm. J. Bryan was the guest of the Bryan League at a big banquet given to-night at the Tremont House in celebration of the anniversary of Andrew Jackson's birth. Four hundred Democrats who believe in the Chicago platform assembled in the large dining hall. With few exceptions they were residents of Chicago. Their enthusiasm when the name of Mr. Bryan was mentioned was unbounded and a fluttering display of admiration followed his rising to speak to the toast "Andrew Jackson." To a man each banqueter arose and waved anything available, accompanying the demonstration with vociferous cheers for "Bryan." The late candidate of his party was fully at his ease and he met all expectations when he spoke.

The decoration of the hall consisted of a liberal draping of American flags with crayon pictures of Mr. Bryan, as well as Jefferson, but none of Jackson. For nearly two hours before the procession to the banquet hall was formed, Mr. Bryan held a reception in the parlors of the hotel. He had previously spent several hours with his publishers and remained seated in an easy chair while a line of admiring Democrats filed past him and shook his hand. It was originally intended to have the banquet on Friday, which is the annual Jackson day anniversary, but Mr. Bryan received a previous invitation to attend a banquet in Omaha that night and he accepted, giving to night to the Chicago Democrats. The speech-making began after midnight purposely, Carter H. Harrison, president of the Bryan League, acted as toast-master. He introduced Mr. Bryan.

U. S. Senator Dubois, of Idaho, was expected, but his fight for another term in the Senate prevented his attendance.

Hon. Jno. W. Tomlinson, of Alabama, spoke with typical Southern eloquence and fervor to the toast "Memories of heroic conduct."

Ex-Postmaster R. M. Ridgely, of Springfield, Ill., who was dismissed from his office by President Cleveland for officious partisanship in advocating free silver coinage, spoke pointedly about Civil Service reform.

George W. Ambrose, of Omaha, spoke of the "Past and Future of the Allied Silver Forces."

The concluding address was delivered by Gov. John P. Altgeld, of Illinois, on "The Character and Mission of a Minority Party."

Mr. Bryan left for Omaha at 3 45 a. m. on the Northwestern fast mail.

SENATOR MONEY

Says He Obtained Valuable Information Concerning the Situation of Affairs in Cuba.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

TAMPA, FLA., Jan. 7.—United States Senator-elect Money, of Mississipi, arrived from Havana on the Plant steamer Olivette this evening and is in excellent health. The mission of the Senator to the island was to study the Cuban question at short range and by personal contact with those actually engaged in the conflict. The rigid restrictions thrown around the situation by the Spanish Government made his task difficult, but he succeed in obtaining a large fund of unpublished information that will prove valuable to the country in the halls of Congress.

WARM WIRELETS.

Treasury balances: Coin, $122,544,985; currency, $50 860 046.

J. H. Johnston & Co., dealers in jewelry, New York, have assigned. Liabilities, $319 600; assets, $901,700.

The wool manufacturers had a hearing yesterday before the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives.

J. H. Valentine, formerly of Lynchburg, Va., but now of Norfolk, filed a deed of assignment yesterday. The liabilities aggregate $38,735 77.

Senator John M. Palmer, of Illinois, is confined to his bed. His physician has forbidden him to leave his room and says he is threatened with pneumonia.

Miss Ida V. Hoagland, private secretary to Miss Mary Garrett, was killed by a fall down an elevator shaft in Miss Garrett's mansion, Baltimore, Md., yesterday.

Moritz Bauer, a real estate dealer in New York city, was arrested yesterday on indictments charging him with swindling people out of real estate to the amount of $100,000.

The steamboat Belle of the Coast was totally destroyed by fire yesterday morning at Carrollton, La. She was valued at $40,000 and insured in various companies for $30,000.

The Youngstown, Ohio, car works, which have been idle for more than a year, will resume next Monday, having secured large orders for coke cars, with other orders in prospect.

The total loss by the burning of the Ursuline Convent at Roberval, Quebec, is placed at over $30,000; fairly well insured. So far only three bodies have been recovered from the ruins.

The paint factory of Schroder, Smith & Schroder, Lancaster, Pa., was completely destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at from $30 000 to $35,000, with an insurance of $33,150.

The American National Bank at Denver re-opened yesterday, with Julius A. Myers president. It means nearly one million dollars of tied up money being put in immediate circulation there.

A wreck occurred on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad near Terra Alta, W. Va., Worthington Smith, fireman, was killed and John Gilbaugh was seriously injured. Two freight trains collided.

Congressman Dingley, of Maine, has decided not to accept a Cabinet position. He was offered the place of Secretary of the Treasury by President-elect McKinley, and given time to consider it.

The Commercial Bank of Lynchburg, Va., was yesterday merged into the First National Bank. Both are substantial financial institutions and the move was agreed upon as a matter of business policy.

The State Railroad Commission of Georgia decided adverely to the roads in the fertilizer rate case and the railroads will probably ask for an injunction to prevent the commissioners from enforcing the cut rate.

In Wilkes county, N. C., Wednesday, Mansfield Parsons, fifteen years old, son of a widow, committed suicide to spite his mother for whipping him. The son hanged himself with the same strap that the mother punished him with.

It has been decided by the military authorities of Pennsylvania that the National Guard shall take part in the inauguration of President-elect McKinley at Washington. Adjutant General Stewart says the entire division will attend.

The inquest into the cause of the death of James Duffy, the pugilist, who died after a glove contest with George Justice in New York last Saturday, resulted in exonerating the defendant, death being caused by disease of the heart.

Capt. Merrill Miller, commanding the United States cruiser Raleigh, was relieved from command yesterday by Capt. Barclay and left on the Olivette for his home. Capt. Miller had been in command of the Raleigh since she was in commission.

Anthony Henderson, a negro, arrested Monday night for the murder of old man Geo. Summer and attempting an assault upon his daughter Christmas week, was lynched at Unadilla, Ga., Wednesday night. He made full confession of the crime.

The United States Court of Appeals decides that the leases made by the old whiskey trust cannot be enforced and are void. This rids the American Spirits Manufacturing Company of about fifty leases running for about twenty years and involving something like $1,500 000

ADVICES FROM CUBA.

Report That Antonio Maceo is Still Alive—Gen. Weyler a Failure—Gomez with a Large Force Moving Westward.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—The *Times* will to-morrow publish a dispatch from its Havana correspondent dated January 6th. In it he says he learns from a private and generally trustworthy source that Antonio Maceo who was reported to have been killed through treachery at Punta Brava, is still alive. He is severely wounded but is making favorable progress towards recovery.

The correspondent adds that he himself thinks it unlikely that Maceo is alive, but says it is not impossible.

He also says that the return of Captain General Weyler to Havana without forcing the rebels in Pinar del Rio to surrender may be regarded as proof of his failure.

It is officially reported that Gomez, with a large force of rebels, is in the province of Santa Clara advancing westward. Insurgents completely destroyed the town of Bainoa, province of Havana, on January 4th.

MADRID, Jan. 7.—An official dispatch from Havana states that Captain General Weyler will entrust the military operations in the province of Pinar del Rio to another commander, while he himself will direct decisive operations against the rebels in the provinces of Havana and Matanzas. It is also stated that he has given permission to the sugar planters to resume work on their estates.

INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

Pettit Elected Speaker—Indications That Fairbanks Will be U. S. Senator.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Jan. 7.—The sixtieth General Assembly of Indiana was called to order shortly before noon to-day. In the Senate, Lieutenant Governor Nye presided, and in the House of Representatives, Pettit was elected Speaker by a vote of 53 to 47. Pettit is a Fairbanks man, and the vote which he received indicates that Fairbanks will easily be elected Senator on joint ballot, unless there is a great change in the political wind between now and January 19th, the date on which the vote for Senator is to be taken.

Through some misunderstanding the Senate was called to order an hour earlier than was intended, and when the Lieutenant Governor rapped for order, few Republicans were present. The Democrats threatened to organize the Senate to their own liking, but the Speaker declared a motion to adjourn, carried, and the scheme was headed off. The Governor's message will be read at to-morrow's session.

DON'T WORRY about your health. Keep your blood pure by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and you need not fear the grip, colds, bronchitis, pneumonia or typhoid fever.

HOOD'S PILLS are the favorite family cathartic, easy to take, easy to operate.

ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAW.

General Harrison Defines the Powers of the Chief Executive.

Ex-President Harrison writes on "The Enforcement of the Law" in The Ladies' Home Journal and tersely defines the power vested in the president to suppress organized disorder. The paper brings under consideration the legal points involved in the railroaders' strikes at Chicago and other points in the west and subsequent riots by organized mobs and says: "It was held that a mail train was composed not only of postal cars, but of such other cars in the same train; that the railroad companies could not be required to run mail cars when prevented by violence from hauling with them other coaches assigned to the train, and that any cutting out of cars from a mail train was an interference with the transportation of the United States mails. So it was held that the stoppage of trains, freight or passenger, running from one state into another—that is, conducting interstate commerce—or the tearing up of or obstructing the tracks over which such interstate commerce was carried was an offense against the peace of the United States.

"Such an offense may be enjoined by the courts and the army of the United States used by the president to restore order without waiting for any call from the state legislature or the governor for assistance. It is not 'domestic violence' in the sense of section 4, article 4, of the constitution, but an attack upon the powers of the national government, and neither the request nor the consent of the state is needed to give the president a right to use the means placed in his hands by the constitution to preserve the peace of the United States and to see that the mails and interstate commerce are not stopped nor impeded by violence. A strike of violence affecting a street railway in a city, or a shop or factory, or coal mine, or other local interest, or a riot raised for the lynching of a prisoner charged with an offense against the state—all these must be dealt with by the state authorities, save that the president may be called upon for aid by the legislature or governor."

CRAMPS.

Some of the Curious Afflictions of Men Who Work Too Hard.

One of the curious consequences of the modern division of labor is the cramp that attacks those who constantly use their hands in one particular manner.

Writing cramp was the first to appear, being quite unknown until the introduction of steel pens. It affects men far oftener than the fair sex, and, singularly, those who suffer are not literary men, but copyists. It is almost incurable, and even when the left hand is used the cramp very soon crosses over to it.

Musicians of every kind are attacked. Among pianists it is chiefly ladies ambitious to become professionals who are the victims. Violent pain, weakness and fatigue of the arm make playing an impossibility. Violinists are affected both in the fingers of the left hand and the hand that holds the bow. Clarinet players get cramps of the tongue, and flute players get cramp in the larynx.

Telegraphers suffer very often, and they call it "loss of the grip." Tailors get cramps in legs as well as hands. Smiths and carpenters get what is called "hammer cramp," resulting from the enormous number of blows struck. It is estimated that a forger of knives and scissors strikes 28,000 blows every day.

Drivers get cramps in the hand, especially in the case of those who break in hard mouthed horses. Cigar makers, watchmakers, photographers, auctioneers, sawyers, billiard players, dentists, turners, stampers, weavers, painters, money counters and ballet dancers all suffer from their own peculiar cramps and often so severely that they have to exchange their employment for some other.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Pots and Plants In Harmony.

The decorated stone pots so largely in use in drawing rooms for growing plants need to be selected with care. They should not only be adapted in coloring to the plants they are to hold, but there should be a harmony in the jars themselves, as, no matter how beautiful each individual one may be, if there is incongruity in the coloring the whole effect will be unpleasing. Even an uneducated eye would detect the inharmonious effect without being able to discover the cause.—Ladies' Home Journal.

The Higher Criticism.

"What a beautiful world this is!" exclaimed the Child of Nature warmly.

Art, however, sneered.

"That shows how simple you are," it rejoined with austerity. "Just look at that perspective, for instance."—Detroit Tribune.

Generous to a Fault.

"Biggars is generous, whatever his faults may be."

"Generous? Oh, yes. He'd give away the best and only friend he had."—Indianapolis Journal.

The Gulf Terminal and Navigation Company's steamer Iola was burned at her dock at Carrabella, Fla., Wednesday. The Iola is the companion to the United States mail steamer Crescent City, on the daily line between Carrabella and Apalachicola, running in connection with the C. T. & G Railroad.

Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills, which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge, that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only and sold by all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, laxatives or other remedies are then not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

☞ NOTICES For Rent or Sale, Lost and Found Wants, and other short miscellaneous advertisements inserted in this Department in leaded Nonpareil type, on first or fourth page, at Publisher's option, for 1 cent per word each insertion; but no advertisement taken for less than 30 cents. Terms positively cash in advance.

Lost, young, large, black Newfoundland Dog Suitable reward will be paid for delivery of same to Charles Schuster, 180 North Seventh St. jan 7 2t*

Private Board—A few Boarders can be accommodate with Home Comforts at 114 Ann street. Mrs. Edgar S. Warrock. su we fr nov 22 1m

Hay—Timothy Hay, mixed Clover hay, Prairie Hay, Straw, Grain and all kinds of mixed feed for horses and cattle. Jno. S. McEachern, 211 Market St. Telephone 98. oct 17 tf

Hayden, F. Bro., sell to such buggies, road Carts and harness of all kinds. Repairing done by skillful workmen on short notice. Opposite new Court House. 401

DRY GOODS MARKET.

A Slight Expansion in General Business Reported by Dealers in New York.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—A slight expansion in general business is again reported in the dry goods market for cotton goods. Stocks in second hands are reported below usual dimensions for the time of the year, and with the increased outward movement which generally grows after the opening of the years' business at first hands ought to show a gradual improvement in volume, even if buyers persist in following closely a very conservative policy.

AN ACROSTIC.

MOWERS.
URNS.
REAPERS.
CASTINGS.
HINGES.
IRON.
SPIKES.
OVENS.
NAILS.

J. W. Murchison,

Orton Building,
dec 31 tf Wilmington, N. C.

WINDOW SHADES.

Felt Shades, patent spring rollers, complete, 13½c.
Opaque shades, in linen, gray and green, 25c.
Scalloped Fringed Shades, sold elsewhere for 50c our price 30c.
A Tan shade with heavy knotted Fringe, only 45c
Best quality Scotch Holland, our price 13c.

CURTAIN POLES.

All colors, complete with Brass Trimmings 25c.
All colors, complete with Wood Trimmings 20c.

MATTINGS.

A splendid Matting 10c yard.
Good seamless Matting 15c yard.
Cotton warp plain with Jap figures only 19c.
Extra heavy 25c Mattings 23½c.
Door Mats 4 c.

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS.

Yard wide 25c, pretty patterns in 5-4, 6-4 and 8-4.

RUGS, RUGS.

Rugs at all prices, 45 60, 65 and 98c.
Moquet Rugs, beautiful styles, $3.00 size $2.69; $5.00 size $4.25.

CARPETS.

Hemp, yard wide 15c, better quality 18c.
A splendid Ingrain Carpet just received at 35c yard.
50c quality Wool Ingrain, our price 39 yard.
Some splendid values in Brussels, Moquet and Axminster Carpets.

Special cut prices in our

Clothing Department,
Dry Goods Department,
Shoe Department.

Give us a call, it will pay you.
Bell Phone 118. Inter-State Phone 218.

J. H. REHDER & Co.,

617 and 619 North Fourth street.
jan 3 tf

CUT PRICES AT

MERCER & EVANS.

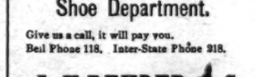
We want feet to fit our SHOES. All sizes. If you've got a pair we wish you'd bring them to us. We don't see how we are going to get rid of this large stock of good wearing and excellent fitting Shoes unless you do. New lines are being added constantly, and prices are cut to the lowest point.

Respectfully,

Mercer & Evans,

jan 7 tf 115 Princess street.

Office of Sec'y of W., C. & A. R. R. Co.



WILMINGTON, N. C., January 6th, 1897.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroad Company have instructed the Treasurer to pay to all holders of record of this date three per cent dividend on the capital stock of that company. Dividend due and payable Monday, January 11th, 1897.

JAMES F. POST, Jr.,
Secretary and Treasurer
W. C. & A. R. R. Co.
jan 8 tf

Borax Soap.

40 Boxes Borax Soap,
20 Boxes Clairett Soap,
50 Boxes Rose Soap,
25 Boxes R. H. Soap,
50 Boxes Riverside Soap,
38 Boxes Dew Drop Soap,
60 Boxes Lye.

W. B. COOPER.

jan 3 tf D&W Wilmington, N. C.

Do Not Be Contented

until you have seen our

Holiday Novelties.

The largest stock of FINE PERFUMES, &c., in the city to select from.

JAMES D. NUTT,
dec 23 tf The Druggist.

1897.

We wish to begin the New Year with clean books. All accounts with us are made out and are due on the first of the year. We hope all persons owing us will come forward and settle promptly. We wish our many customers A HAPPY NEW YEAR and beg a continuance of their patronage.

Respectfully,

A. D. BROWN,

No. 129 North Front St.
jan 3 tf

OUR "COMFORT" HEATERS

—WITH—

CAST TOP AND BASE,

ARE THE BEST AND MOST

Lasting Stoves On The Market.

The proof of this is our large sales of these goods. Our line of COOKING STOVES are equal to any. We also have a fine assortment of OIL STOVES. Our prices are based on the quality of goods we handle.

Wm. E. Springer & Co.,

"PURCELL" BUILDING, WILMINGTON, N. C. jan 3 tf

GREETING.

At the beginning of the New Year we desire to express our gratitude to all who have favored us with their patronage. We have endeavored to gain your confidence by truthfully representing our goods, and by giving good value for every cent paid us. The same policy will be pursued in the future. Wishing our patrons a Happy New Year, we are

Very respectfully,

PETERSON & RULFS.

jan 3 tf

C. W. Polvogt & Co.,

No. 9 North Front St.

Jackets and Blankets

Prices Reduced. Profit Yours.

WE BEGIN WITH THE JACKETS.

Not one of the hundreds of handsome up-to-date Garments escapes the price-pruner's knife. Profits go aglimmering and in many instances cost is lost sight of. There's just this about it, the stock is going to be reduced and we invite every woman in this community who has the most remote idea of making a cloak purchase this season to be first on the ground. The pick and choose is worth something.

Former Price $7.50 to $10.00, Now $5.00.
Former Price $10.50 to 15.00, Now $7.50.
Former Price $15,00 to 22.50, Now $10.00.

25 Per Cent. Discount on Our Blankets.

C. W. Polvogt & Co.,

Sole Agents for Butterick's Patterns and W. B. Corsets. dec 13 tf

Dissolution.

THE FIRM OF DIVINE & CHADBOURN has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The business of Paints, Oil, Sash, Doors and Blin's will be continued by the firm of M. W. Divine & Co., to whom all debts due the old firm are payable.

Having retired from the firm of Divine & Chadbourn, I solicit for my successors, M. W. Divine & Co., the same generous patronage which has always been bestowed on us.

C. C. CHADBOURN.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec 31, 1896 jan 1 1m

ORINOCO

Tobacco Guano,

Farmers' Bone

AND

Special Cotton Compound

Are the IDEAL Fertilizers.

5,000 Farmers use them in North Carolina.

Agents Wanted.

Correspondence Solicited.

F. S. Royster Guano Co.

Tarboro, N. C., and Norfolk, Va.

dec 21 tf

Combination Bicycle

FOR SALE.

A Combination "Crusader" Bicycle, for either lady or gentleman. Cushion Tires. Brand new. Will be sold cheap. Call in person, or address M., at

ap 7 tf STAR OFFICE.

Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS HIS SERvices to the public as accountant, copyist or in revising manuscripts on literary or scientific subjects on reasonable terms for such work.

JAS. G. BURR,
dec 30 1m No. 419 Market street

Shoes For The Boys.

Boys are apt to be hard on Shoes, but we have the Shoes adapted to rough usage. One pair of our youth's Kangaroo Calf Lace Shoes at $1.25, or a pair of our "Little Dude" Shoes at $1 25 will convince you that for economy we have the Shoe. Be sure and see them before purchasing elsewhere.

Geo. R. French & Sons.

nov 22 tf

FRANK H. STEDMAN,

Real Estate Broker,

DEALER IN

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Loans Negotiated.

Office in STAR Building, first floor.

dec 13 1w

For Rent,

THE STORE No. 106 NORTH Water street, now occupied by J. L. Cronn & Co. Apply to

D. O'CONNOR,
Real Estate Agent.